

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PLAGUE HERE. IS IN FULL SWING

International, French And
Chinese Authorities Get
Machinery Under Way

DIRECTIONS GIVEN

Health Department Issues
Instructions For Guidance
Of Public

DR. STANLEY BACK

Situation At Nanking Is
Serious, He Says
On Return

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Peking, March 22.—Three plague
suspects died in one house in the P-
king east city today. The police have
isolated the house and other preventive
measures have been taken.

A three-day campaign against the
threatened onslaught of pneumo-
nic plague took further impetus yester-
day when the authorities of the
International, French and Chinese
settlements announced that com-
prehensive educational campaigns,
active preventive measures and pre-
parations for possible eventualities
are now well under way.

This and Dr. Arthur Stanley's re-
turn from Nanking with a report of
the situation there, together with the
first news of deaths from the disease
in Peking, were the principal de-
velopments of the day.

Today there will be a meeting of
representatives of officials and com-
mercial and medical men, both
foreign and Chinese, to insure fur-
ther co-ordination and efficiency in
the work to be done in Shanghai.

Dr. Stanley's Report
Dr. Stanley returned to Shanghai
yesterday morning on the last
train through Nanking, a train
on which a first-class carriage was
made their flight from the infected
city.

"Not so bad as it might be, but
certainly bad enough," was his
comment on the present conditions
in the provincial capital. "There
were 18 authentic cases of plague
known of when I left and of course
there are others, how many it is not
possible to say."

With cases discovered in three
separate sections of the city, Dr.
Stanley said, the problem of isolation
in Nanking has become ex-
tremely serious, but there is hope,
with the governor promising drastic
measures and the foreign doctors
keeping up their fine work, that the
outbreak may be pretty well con-
fined. The main channels of com-
munication with Shanghai have now
been cut and if nothing serious
develops here within the next five
days Shanghai may draw at least a
little breath of relief.

Precautionary Measures Given

The Health Department issued
handbills yesterday printed in En-
glish and Chinese and giving in
succinct and readily understandable
terms the precautions to be taken
should the disease make its ap-
pearance, as well as describing the
symptoms. Emphasis is laid on the
use of the Mukden mask and sam-
ples of this mask may be had at
the Health Office. The Depart-
ment is making masks for the use
of Chinese who may be unable to
make them. Educational
work in addition to the handbills
will be accomplished by health talks
in the different Health Department
branch offices. Isolation quarters
are being prepared, the Chinese
Isolation Hospital being selected for
this emergency.

Energetic steps have been taken in
the French Concession following the
special meeting of the Council on
Thursday.

In case of an outbreak of the plague
full powers will be placed in the hands
of Captain Schmitt, Chief of Police,
and Dr. Ricot, Health Officer. Consul-
General Wilden announced yesterday.
No one will be allowed on the streets
of the French Concession without
wearing a mask. The French Munici-
pal Council has already voted a
credit of any amount necessary to be
at the disposal of the officials if the
occasion demands. Masks are being
made in large quantities and as rapidly
as possible, under direction of the
French Health Department, and
posters and bills bearing preventive
instructions and information regard-
ing the disease are being printed in
(Continued on Page 5)

James Stillman, Noted
American Banker, Dead



America's ablest banker, Mr. James
Stillman, chairman of the board of
directors of the National City Bank of
New York, is dead, according to cable
advice received by the International
Banking Corporation yesterday. Since
the death of J. Pierpont Morgan,
the man of undoubtedly greatest in-
fluence in American financial circles
has been Mr. Stillman who became
president of the National City Bank
in 1891, which position he held until
1909 when he became chairman of the
board, being succeeded by Mr. F. A.
Vanderlip as president.

In the life of Mr. Stillman is written
the history of modern American bank-
ing. His influence as head of the
institution whose affiliation with the
Rockefeller interests is so close that
it is known as the Standard Oil Bank,
has been such that he could direct the
trend of improvement in financial
matters to insure greater stability to
the country at large.

Mr. Stillman was born in 1850, in
Brownsville, Texas, although his
youth was spent in Hartford, Conn.,
and his school days in Ossining,
New York. He was a partner in the
firm of Woodward and Stillman,
cotton commission merchants, from
1873 until he became the president
of the National City Bank. He was
a director of the Chicago and North-
western Railway, several insurance
companies and many other railway
and financial corporations.

Under Mr. Stillman's presidency,
the bank's influence has increased
until it has emerged from a position
of comparative obscurity to be the
leading financial organization of the
United States. It was the first
American bank to open offices in
South America, extending its in-
fluence later to the Orient through
the purchase of the International
Banking Corporation.

U. S. Minister Reinsch To Be Guest At Tiffin

American Association And
Chamber Of Commerce
Unite For Function

American Minister Paul S. Reinsch
will arrive in Shanghai on his way
to Peking after a trip to Manila on
Tuesday and the members of both
the American Association and Cham-
ber of Commerce will join in a tiffin
in his honor to be held at the Car-
lton. Members of these organizations
have been asked to send in their
names for reservations so that ac-
commodations can be planned in ad-
vance.

Mr. Reinsch's journey to Manila
was to join his wife who had pre-
ceded him and to visit the various
ports of the China Coast on his re-
turn trip. His stay in Shanghai will
be short, perhaps confined to the day
of his arrival.

British Praise 'Bits' Of Smaller Colonies

War Cabinet's Report Says They
Have Done Full Share In
Forces Of Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 19.—The War
Cabinet's Report for 1917 says that
the smaller colonies and protector-
ates have contributed their full
share to the military effort of the
Empire. Labor Corps from the
Eastern Colonies have been sent to
Mesopotamia and East Africa and,
despite the unfavorable conditions,
to the Western theater. A large
number of individuals from the
overseas possessions, such as the
Malay States and Hongkong, have
also joined the Imperial Forces.

Six Million Tons Of Ships Sunk By U-Boats In Year, Sir Eric Geddes Announces

German Figures Gross Exaggeration, He Says In Formal
Statement To Commons; New Appointment To
Speed Up Construction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—In an impor-
tant statement at the House of Com-
mons this afternoon Sir Eric Geddes,
First Lord of the Admiralty, said
that the world's ocean-going ton-
nage at the beginning of the war,
excluding enemy tonnage, amounted
to 33,000,000 tons.

Until December 31, 1917, this had
been reduced by a net figure of
2,500,000 tons, equal to eight per
cent of the world's ocean-going ton-
nage. The percentage of net loss of
British tonnage alone was 20.

The percentages of loss of Allied
and neutral tonnage were more
favorable owing to the inclusion of
interned enemy ships by the United
States. The reason for the greater
loss of British tonnage was mainly
due to the fact that submarine
warfare was specially directed against
Great Britain with the object of starving
us.

The output of new British tonnage
in 1915 and 1916 was very low and
before intense submarine warfare be-
gan we were over 1,300,000 tons to
the bad.

After emphasizing that our
navigation risks were greater than
those of our Allies, Sir Eric Geddes
referred to shipbuilding.

He said that when the Shipping
Controller was appointed work had
ceased on over fifty large merchant-
men in various stages of construc-
tion owing to lack of material and
labor. At the present time 47 large
shipyards containing 299 berths
were wholly engaged on the con-
struction of ocean-going merchant-
men. We had also enormously in-
creased our output of repaired ton-
nage.

Tonnage Sunk Totals 6,000,000
The First Lord of the Admiralty
proceeded to deal with the exagger-
ated claims made by the enemy with
regard to vessels sunk. For ex-
ample, for the year ending January
31, the enemy claimed to have sunk
9,500,000 tons of Entente and
neutral shipping. The true figure
was 6,000,000 tons.

Our average loss each month dur-
ing the last quarter of last year was
261,000 tons, against which 140,000
tons were built each month. For
the same quarter the Allies and
neutrals together were replacing 75
per cent of their lost tonnage.

Sir Eric Geddes declared that it was

well within the capacity of the ship-
building yards in Great Britain, before
very long, with the proper supply of
material and man-power, to replace
entirely the world's losses of shipping
on the present figures.

The stocks of materials in the yards
at the present time were more
satisfactory than they had been for
years. The need at present was skilled
labor but they were gradually getting
skilled men from the army. 1,800
skilled and unskilled men returned to
the shipbuilding yards up to March 15
and 785 others were being demobilized.

With regard to the low output of
shipbuilding in January and February
Sir Eric Geddes said that conditions
were abnormally bad but the difficul-
ties were gradually being overcome
and he believed that the problem was
in a fair way to solution.

He confirmed the appointment of
Lord Pirrie, Chairman of Harland &
Wolff, as Controller-General of
Merchant Shipping under the First
Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Pirrie
would not be a member of the
Board of Admiralty but would have
direct access to the Premier and the
Cabinet on questions affecting ship-
ping.

Lloyd George Talks

Mr. Lloyd George said that there
were 138 extensions of shipyards
projected, of which 110 were in hand.

The Premier emphasized that Lord
Pirrie would be absolutely independent
subject only to the First Lord of the
Admiralty. The latter would be in a
position to control both the Controller
of the Navy and the Controller-
General of Merchant Shipping.

War Cabinet as a final appeal. Com-
plete co-operation between Lord
Pirrie and Sir Joseph Maclay, the
Shipping Controller, was essential in
order to achieve the desired aims.

There was no shortage of steel sup-
plies but there was more than re-
quired both for naval and mercantile
vessels.

The Premier, proceeding, de-
scribed the difficulties of withdrawing
skilled shipbuilders from the army,
men whose skill was often essential
to their battleships. He was not risk-
ing the efficiency of the Army in the
field at this very critical and perilous
moment by so doing. The Govern-
ment believed that by special ex-
ertion the deficiency of 120,000 tons
of British shipping per month would
(Continued on Page 5)

AMERICANS STAY UNTIL FORCED OUT OF RUSSIA

Ambassador Francis Pledges
His Country's Support As Ally
Of Russian People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Moscow, March 20.—The Ameri-
can Ambassador, asked whether, in
view of the ratification of peace with
the Central Powers, the American
Consulate would leave Russia, re-
plied:—

"I shall not leave Russia until I
am forced to. The American
Government and people are too
deeply interested in the prosperity
of the Russian people to abandon
Russia to the Germans, and they
will do their utmost to safeguard
the real interests of the country."

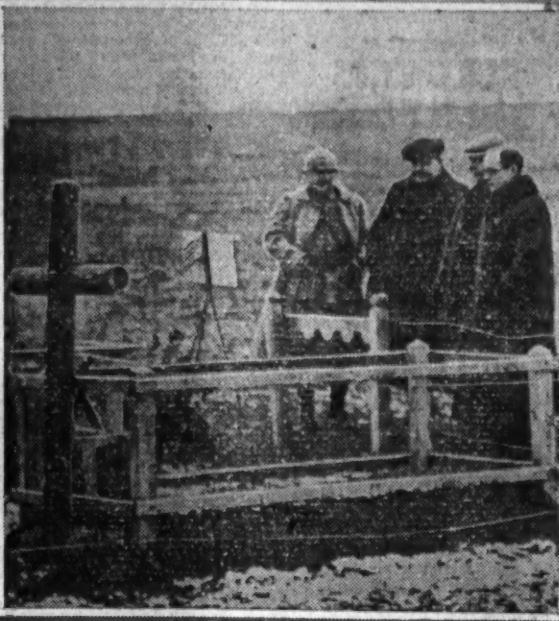
"If the brave and patriotic Rus-
sian people will for the time
abandon their political disagree-
ments and act resolutely and vigor-
ously they will be able to expel the
enemy and guarantee a lasting peace
for Russia itself and the whole
world by the end of 1918."

"My Government still counts
America as an ally to the Russian
people and we are ready to help any
government which will sincerely or-
ganize a vigorous resistance to the
German invasion."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 28
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Mar. 26
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Mar. 30

Graves Of First Three American Soldiers Killed In France



Here are the graves of the first
three American soldiers—Corporal
Gresham and Privates Enright and
Hay—to fall in the war against
kaiserism and autocracy. Simple as
are the graves of the hero dead,
they are the first monument to
democracy erected by the American

Expeditionary Force under General
Pershing in France. The three
American heroes are buried in a
little cemetery just outside the
ruined village of Bethelmont, in
Lorraine. The boys died fighting in
the engagement on November 3 last.
Later a monument will be erected
over the spot where they are buried.

TWO GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED BY FRENCH

Capture Small Element Of
Trenches At Woivre But
Are Ejected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 20.—The official
communiqué issued this evening re-
ported:

There has been artillery activity
between Miette and the Aisne and
also in Champagne.

The artillery bombardment was
somewhat violent on the right of
the Meuse, and in Parroy Wood.

In Woivre, in the region of Bois
Bredé, the enemy attacked in
strength. After a stiff fight we ejected
parties of the enemy which had
gained a footing in some of our ad-
vanced elements.

The attack made by the enemy
in the Souain sector, mentioned this
morning, was carried out by two bat-
talions of "Stoss Truppen," who
suffered heavy casualties and were
completely defeated.

Our aeroplanes dropped thirteen
tons of bombs behind the enemy
lines. A number of explosions and
two fires were observed.

London, March 20.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reported this
evening:

We repulsed raiders southwards
of Passchendaele and northward of
Poelcapelle, taking prisoners.

There have been hostile artillery
bombardments at La Bassée Canal,
Bois Grenier and Passchendaele.

JAPANESE KILLED IN SIBERIA TOTAL ELEVEN

11 Wounded And Eight Detain-
ed In Fighting At
Blagovestchensk

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 22.—In the fighting
at Blagovestchensk on the 9th three
Japanese were killed, seven wound-
ed and eight detained while in the
fighting on the 12th eight were
killed and four wounded.

Vladivostok continues quiet. The
Maximalists have been remarkably
sympathetic concerning the suffer-
ings of the Japanese in the fighting
at Blagovestchensk and their leaders
have paid a visit to the Japanese
wounded in the hospital.

Sakatani To Be Made Adviser To Peking?

Former Japanese Minister Of
Finance Leaves Tokio
For China

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, March 22.—Baron Sakatani,
formerly Minister of Finance,
left for China this morning on an
unofficial visit which may last for
three months. His appointment as
an adviser to the Central Govern-
ment has not yet been decided.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature
yesterday was 60.4 and the minimum
37.6, the figures for the corresponding
day last year being 64 and 45.1.

WILSON EXPLAINS WHY DUTCH SHIPS ARE TAKEN OVER

Details History Of Negotia-
tions With Holland
On Tonnage

ACTION IS FORCED

Amsterdam Fails To Make
Proper Reply To
Allies' Proposals

FEARED GERMANY

Vessels To Be Command-
eered But Interests Will
Be Safeguarded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 20.—President
Wilson authorized tonight the fol-
lowing statement:

"For some months the United
States and the Entente Allies have
been conducting negotiations with
the Dutch Government with the ob-
ject of concluding a general com-
mercial agreement. A very clear
statement of the character of these
negotiations was made on March 12
to the Dutch Parliament by His Ex-
cellency the Minister of Foreign
Affairs of Holland. As will appear
from the statement, the discussion
proceeded upon the basis of two
fundamental propositions: namely,
that the United States and the Allies
should facilitate the importation into
Holland of foodstuffs and other
commodities required to maintain
their economic life and that Holland
should restore her merchant marine
to a normal condition of activity."

"It was the idea of the negotiators
to develop a specific application of
these propositions which would be
acceptable to the Government con-
cerned."

Understanding In January
"Early in January, 1918, the
negotiators came to an understand-
ing which was embodied in a
tentative agreement, which was sub-
mitted to the Governments concern-
ed in order that, if acceptable, it
might be ratified or, if unacceptable,
a counter-proposal might be made."

"The negotiations becoming pro-
longed, the Dutch delegates pro-
posed, in order that their ships
might the sooner be put into re-
munerative service, that the Dutch
tonnage lying idle in American
waters should, with certain excep-
tions, be immediately chartered to
the United States for periods not ex-
ceeding ninety days."

"This proposal was accepted by
the United States Government and
on January 25, 1918, the Dutch
Minister at Washington handed to
the Secretary of State of the United
States a note expressing the terms of
the temporary chartering agreement
and his Government's acceptance of
them."

Dutch To Give 150,000 Tons

"This agreement provided, among
other things, that 150,000 tons of
Dutch shipping should, at the dis-
cretion of the United States, be em-
ployed partly in the service of
Belgian relief and partly for
Switzerland on safe-conduct through
France and that for each ship sent
to Holland in the service of Belgian
relief a corresponding vessel should
leave Holland for the United States.
Two Dutch ships in the ports of the
United States, with cargoes of food-
stuffs, were to proceed to Holland,
similar tonnage being in exchange
from Holland to the United States for
charter, as in the case of other Dutch
ships lying in the United States Ports."

"The agreement was explicitly tem-
porary in character and, being desired
to meet an immediate situation,
prompt performance was essential.
The Dutch Government at once dis-
closed, however, that it was unwilling
or unable to carry out this chartering
agreement, which it had itself pro-
posed. The first desire of the United
States was to secure at once shipping,
as contemplated by the agreement,
to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs
much needed by that State. One
difficulty after another was, however,
raised to postpone the chartering of
Dutch ships for this relief and, al-
though the reason was never formally
expressed, it was generally known that
the Dutch shipowners feared that
their ships should be destroyed by
German submarines, even though on

FIRST AMERICAN GIVEN SEAT ON FRENCH COUNCIL

Mr. J. W. Gallagher Appointed
To A Seat On The Muni-
cipal Body

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Bois Grenier and Passchendaele.

FUKIEN BANDITS SLAY 9 CHINESE CHRISTIANS

Hold 113 For Ransom In Taitien
County Where They Control
Roads Near Hinghwa

China Press Correspondence

Hinghwa, Fukien, March 14.—The
news reaching here shows most alarm-
ing conditions in Taitien County. The
bandits there seem to be aiming
particularly at the Methodist Church.
During the latter half of February 9
Christians have been killed, 113 seized
and held for ransom while over 260
houses of church members have been
plundered. One minister and his two
children are now in their hands held
for a large ransom. Preachers and
members of the church have left their
homes and fled to Taitien City or into
the hills where they are in hiding.
The Government seems to be power-
less to cope with the situation.

Many of the roads to the west of
Hinghwa are in the hands of organ-
ized bandits who hold up all travellers
and exact tribute. Many of these
bandits style themselves the Southern
Army.

an errand of mercy and though not entering the danger-zone proclaimed by the German Government. That this fear was not wholly unjustified has been shown by the recent act of the German Government in sinking the Spanish ship *Sardinero* outside the danger-zone when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland and after the commander of the submarine had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers.

In respect of Belgian relief, the Dutch Government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German Government has given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of the corresponding ships, which, under the agreement, were to leave coincidentally for the United States.

The Dutch Government, even, itself was unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs it was permitted to secure, since here again the Germans threatened to destroy the equivalent Dutch tonnage which, under the agreement, was to leave Holland for the United States.

Holland Delays Reply
"Nearly two months have elapsed since the making of the temporary agreement for chartering and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without a reply on the part of Holland, while the German threats have grown more violent with a view to preventing any permanent agreement and of forcing Holland to obviate any temporary agreement."

"On March 7, through Great Britain, a final proposal expiring on the 19th was submitted to Holland. A reply has been received which, while in itself unacceptable, might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations."

"The events to which I have alluded serve to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely, the meeting of free will, is absent."

"Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance."

"I say this not in criticism of the Dutch Government. I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But, since coercion does in fact exist no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through exercise of our indisputable rights as sovereign, that which is so reasonable that in other circumstances we could be confident of accomplishing it by agreement."

"Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service the Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction."

Will Protect Holland

"This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by the Governments associated with us gives to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial need. We have informed the Dutch Government that her colonial trade will be facilitated and that she may at once send ships from Holland to secure the breadstuffs which she is entitled to require. These ships will be exempt from detention and will be exempt from the payment of port dues. The liner *New Amsterdam*, which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return, will, of course, be permitted to return to Holland; not only that, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented."

"Ample compensation will be later given to the Dutch owners of the ships which will be put into our service and provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy actions. It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holland and her nationals by exercising in this crisis the additional right to control all property within our territory. We do not want to dictate to Holland. The manner in which we propose to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland, who concurred with them, cannot, I believe, fail to convince Holland of the sincerity of our friendship towards her."

"Woodrow Wilson."

Dutch Minister Defends Agreement As Neutral

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, March 20.—In the Second Chamber today Jonkhoeur J. Loudon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the placing of Dutch shipping at the disposal of the Allies was not a breach of neutrality. At first the Government intended to refuse the use of Holland's shipping but reconsidered the matter in view of the interests

her industries, shipping and colonies involved. He said that the intention of the associated powers appeared to be to requisition the whole of Holland's shipping outside of Dutch ports; namely, 1,000,000 tons.

A long debate followed in which a number of members protested against the proposed agreement and criticised the attitude of the Government.

Troelstra, the leader of the Social-Democrats, said that he hesitated to declare that the Government was departing from neutrality and reserved his decision until after the Government's reply. He urged Holland to endeavor to obtain wheat from the Ukraine.

Jonkhoeur Loudon replied tomorrow.

23 BRITISH COUNTIES MUST CUT LIGHTING

London Also Hit By New Schedule Which Restricts Both Gas And Electricity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 20.—In the House of Commons today the President of the Board of Trade announced a scheme of restrictions affecting the uses of gas and electricity to five-sixths of the corresponding quarters in 1917 and applicable to twenty-three counties south of a line drawn from the Wash to Bristol, but not applying to munition works, hospitals, etc.

The scheme necessitated considerable restrictions of the London trams and underground railways services, abolished the illumination of shop windows, closed restaurants at 9.30 p.m. and all places of amusement at 10.30 p.m.

A scheme for Ireland was under consideration.

Sir Albert Stanley forecasted the immediate cancellation of a very considerable number of passenger trains.

He mentioned that Germany reduced the train-service by fifty-five per cent and that there had been considerable reductions since, while the tramways in some cases had reduced their service seventy-five per cent.

Historical Concert

On Sunday, March 24, the second of the series of historical concerts will be given by Messrs. Mirovitch and Co. at the Olympic Theatre at 8 p.m. The program for which the concert is the work of the composer, Mozart, Beethoven and Beethoven, covering the period of 1782 to 1827. A Mozart Sonata for the piano and violin and a Haydn piano Sonata in D Major will constitute the first part.

The second part will open with the greatest and the most wonderful work of Beethoven, his Concerto in D Major (Op. 61), for the violin. The well known violin virtuoso, Clement, was the first to play it at sight at his concert. Owing to the immense difficulties to be surmounted in the performance of this work, it was seldom heard till it was revived by Joachim in our own time. The concert will conclude with Beethoven piano Sonata No. 23 (Op. 57). This wonderful piece was composed in 1804 and was designated Appassionata by Franz Schubert. This will be the last concert to be given in the afternoon. The next concert which is advertised for March 30 will consist of the works of the more popular composers, Mendelssohn, Schubert and others, thus entering the so called romantic period in the history of music.

Frawley To Stay

It is announced that on account of the plague in the North the Frawley Company will not leave Shanghai at the end of the week as intended. They will remain on at the Lyceum for a further brief engagement and will present "The Eastest Way" next Monday night.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate" was again given last night, to an audience as appreciative as was that which saw the first performance.

Tuchuns Are Willing To Talk Peace After Changsha Is Retaken

But Will Insist That Tuan Chi-jui Be Reappointed Premier

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 22.—It is understood that a conference of representatives of the Northern generals at Tientsin arrived at two decisions: firstly, to recapture Changsha before again proposing peace negotiations, and secondly, that all means must be employed to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to form a cabinet. It is also reported that the Conference decided to demand the enforcement of the system of a responsible cabinet and to insist that, until a new Parliament is convened, the National Council shall function in its place.

General Tsao Kun has telegraphed to the President recommending the appointment of General Chang Ching-yao as Tuchun of Hunan.

The Vice-Minister of War has returned from a trip of inspection of Langfang, Tientsin and Chungliangcheng. He reports that the Fengtien troops at Langfang are gradually withdrawing southward. In response to an appeal from President Feng Kuo-chang, the authorities of seventeen provinces, including Kiangsu, Hupeh, and Kiangsi, have telegraphed to Tuan Chi-jui urging him to accept the Premiership. The President's attitude is very obscure as in view of past events, the sincerity of his appeal and the replies of such opponents to Tuan as General Li Shun are very doubtful.

Canton, March 21.—The Military Government is considering taking over the Military and Civil Administrations.

Another Peace Appeal

Mr. Edward S. Little yesterday sent another telegram to President Feng Kuo-chang pressing the President to agree to a peace conference in Shanghai. This message was in the form of a rejoinder to the President's recent allegation that peace was impossible because the South did not desire it.

Mr. Little transmits to the President three conditions for a parley agreed to by Mr. Tsien Chun-huan, who claims to represent the South. While all the Kuomintang leaders and those connected with the Canton Military Government repudiate Tsien Chun-huan, Mr. Little says the latter produced telegrams from Lu Yung-tung, Tang Chi-yao and two Southern Tuchuns authorizing him to act.

The conditions agreed to by Tsien follow:

- 1.—That the South agreed to the assembling of a Peace Conference in Shanghai to discuss the questions at issue.
- 2.—That the South would appoint representatives as Commissioners to negotiate with the Northern representatives.
- 3.—That the South would accept the Government of all the Southern armies would be covered up to move to all fighting will cease.

General Tang Chi-yao, command-

ing the Yunnan troops in Szechuen, has arrived at Chungking, according to a report from Inspector-General Wu Kwang-hsin. General Koo Ping-cheng with a detachment of Szechuen and Yunnan troops, is now advancing on Ichang.

One more brigade of Fengtien troops has arrived at Peitaho.

News Briefs

Admiral Yao Hui-wen, the Chief of Admiralty, died suddenly at his residence on Burkill Road, Wednesday.

Mr. Julian Arnold, Field Representative for the American Red Cross, left yesterday for the north to organize Red Cross chapters at Peking and Tientsin. He expects to return to Shanghai the latter part of the month.

The Society for Constructive Endeavor will meet this afternoon at 12.30 o'clock at the Oriental Hotel to discuss the constitution and to elect committees of the organization.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent of the Union Church will address the American Song Service tomorrow at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 p.m. Mr. S. S. Blanchard will sing. The occasion marks the first anniversary of the launching of this popular movement.

Six men, all supposed to have been armed with pistols, held up a Chinese in the Dong Ka Loong, Hongkong District, last night and robbed him of clothing and other articles to the value of \$50.

OVERSEAS CLUB

It will be remembered that the Shanghai Branch sent home last December the sum of £1,300 for the "Tommies' Christmas Fund." Lady des Voex, Chairman of the Overseas Club Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, saw to its distribution, and has sent forward the following letter received by her from Sir Douglas Haig which will be of general interest:

General Headquarters, British Armies in France, 17th January, 1918.
Dear Lady des Voex,
I have to thank you very much for your letter telling me of the handsome donation of £1,300.00, made by the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club to your Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

In my own name, and in that of all ranks under my command, I beg to express sincere thanks to the Members of the Shanghai Branch for their generosity. This practical demonstration that Britons overseas are prepared to undergo great sacrifices for the common cause is a very great encouragement to everyone who is fighting in France. Wishing you all the greatest good fortune in the New Year, believe me, Yours very truly,
(Signed) D. Haig, F. M.

CHINESE LABOR CORPS DOES WONDERFUL WORK

British Officer Describes How Raw Coolies Are Made Into Efficient Force

The wonderful work being done by the Chinese Labor Corps was depicted in an interesting lecture delivered by Lieutenant W. J. Hawkings last night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Sir Everard Fraser the British Consul-General, occupied the chair.

"To say that the Chinese coolies do excellent work is but putting it in a very mild form," said Lieutenant Hawkings in part. "They have beaten the workmen of all other races and are now engaged in beating their own."

From the state of a poor farmer or hopeless beggar, the lecturer showed, in the course of a few months these coolies were trained, well clothed and fed and disciplined to obey the orders of their superiors and to work with the greatest efficiency. He took the audience through the trip from Weihaiwei to Calais with the aid of lantern slides and described the painstaking precautions taken by the British Government to ensure the safety of these recruits from China.

"About two days before reaching England," he said, "the men had to wear their life belts all the time during the day and sleep with them on at nights. Destroyer after destroyer escorted the transport, which conveyed the coolies on the way while a hydroplane swept overhead."

The quarters where the coolies were housed and fed and the type of work that they are engaged in were then shown on the screen, which showed the well-disciplined coolies busy in unloading food supplies, quarrying for roadmaking, farming, felling trees, and building docks.

A demonstration of the use and the operation of the gas mask was made by Lieutenant Hawkings at the conclusion of the lecture. The clumsy German mask was also shown.

The Rev. Charles E. Darwent proposed a vote of thanks to the British Consul-General, the lecturer, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the War Propaganda Committee and the Patrie Freres. He also appealed to the audience for the contribution of any articles that might be useful for the entertainment of coolies in France during their leisure hours.

Woman's Exchange Has Second Big Day

Many Visit New Quarters Of Red Cross Shop; Tea Today

Another highly successful day was registered yesterday by the American Woman's Exchange in its "housewarming" for the new quarters at F-123* Bubbling Well Road, the

elaborate tea service coming in for further praise. In the shop proper Mrs. Brodie reports growing appreciation of the many handsome and useful articles, as well as the dainty edibles, which are for sale.

The third "opening" day will be observed today, the Exchange being open at the usual hour, 9 a.m. and tea being served at 4 p.m. The ladies assisting today are the Mesdames Sutcliffe, Boynton, Mobler, Fondy, Massey, Sutterle, Fleming, Daub, Swan, Coleman, Trevor Smith and Dollar.

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TELLS HOW ENGLAND DEVELOPS AIRCRAFT

Flying Corps Lieutenant Says Builders Have Not Exhausted Ability

HAD THRILLING EXPERIENCE

Flying Corps Officer, Now Invalided, Relates How He Got His First Hun

New York, January 30.—The war aviation program of the United States is passing through almost identical phases which marked England's effort in the same work, in the opinion of R. M. Roberts, an American engineer and a Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps of England until he was invalided out of the service a few months ago, his health impaired by several wounds and the nervous rigors of an airman's life.

There are many stages of development between the points now reached, respectively, by this country and England through which the United States could pass in a single move, Lieutenant Roberts believes, if only the directors of our program could be induced to abandon original effort for an intensive development of work already accomplished abroad. And in this belief Lieutenant Roberts has the company of many American engineers of aerodynamics and of scientists keenly interested in the speedy development of an American force of air fighters commensurate to the recognized possibilities of this country.

"We are in nearly the same position which England occupied when her aerial construction program was conducted by the Royal Aircraft Factory," said Lieutenant Roberts. "In other words, the Government has undertaken the production of airplanes and the training of men, private constructors working entirely under Governmental direction and suppressing, for the time being, all initiative and inventive energy of their own. The training of men is properly a Governmental task. But what of construction work? The Liberty motor has been hailed as a wonderful achievement, and let us hope that it may fulfill the most exacting expectations. Nevertheless it is the work, primarily, of two men, engineers and leaders in their profession, to be sure, yet possibly equalled in skill by other engineers in this great land who, might, conceivably, produce even a better motor were the incentive supplied. There is none now, for another motor would receive no consideration. The Government has created its type and adopted it.

"England did the same thing, and the aircraft industry languished there until the Government saw the error of its way and threw the work of construction open to every manufacturer. It announced merely that it required machines of certain speed, weight-carrying capacity, and ability to climb. Instantly the aircraft industry responded. Machines became better and better almost overnight. Every factory was working on a new and improved model even while it completed the Government's order for the one in hand until today there are machines in England which have never been publicly shown and which are speedier, better climbing, more responsive to handling than any ever put in use.

Keep Ahead Of Calling

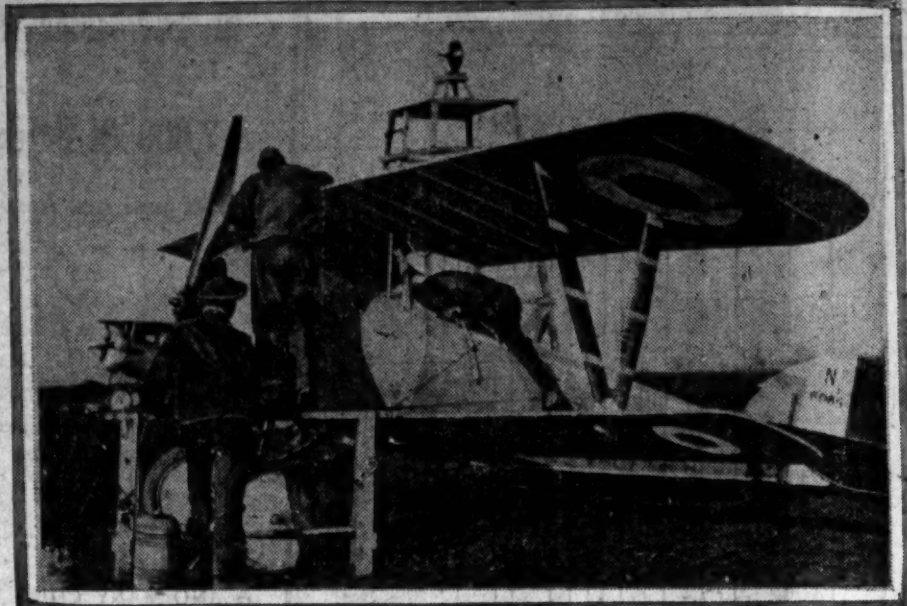
"And this statement would be as true a month from now as it is today or as it was a month ago. English constructors kept ahead of their calling, and it might be said that the very latest craft to leave their factories is never their best. There is always one a little better undergoing the finishing touches against the time there shall be a demand for it.

"The result is that the men at the front report a new German machine in the air—and they are coming along constantly, although we don't always get details of them as we have of the famous Fokkers and the Albatross machines. It is faster than the best of the British, a better climber, more easy to handle, and the Royal Flying Corps men acknowledge themselves at a disadvantage every time they go aloft. The word is sent back to England post-haste, and as quickly relayed to the aircraft industry. So rapidly do the manufacturers respond that it might be said a machine is shot into the air and headed for the home testing grounds almost on receipt of the message. All machines are flown from place to place nowadays. None is transported, boxed and crated. Part of my last duty with the Royal Flying Corps after the Medical Board had forbidden me to fly at the front was to fly new fighters across the Channel to the boys at the firing line. Sometimes we flew an obsolete machine home, but most often we crossed the Channel by boat, got into a new plane, and started back again.

"These new machines, for which the makers have awaited only the word to send to the testing field, are tried out by experts, retired fighters who take pride in their daring, and seldom it is that one is rejected. So well has the work advanced that quantity production begins at once, and in almost less time than it takes to tell it the supremacy of the air has been won back for Britain. And this occurs not once, but time and again. The perfect machine has not yet been produced, and, although it seems more nearly approached with each machine which is presented, the builders have not yet exhausted their ability to improve."

The rapid changes in design have developed a set of what might be called superpilots, according to the Lieutenant, for an aviator who outlasts the average four weeks of life allotted to a flying fighter at the front has to operate many makes of machine, each one of which has its own peculiarity, and this, he said,

Severe Test Of Planes Before The Flight



"Never take a chance on a brea kdown," has been the slogan of our boys in the Aviation Squadron now stationed in France, and every machine is thoroughly tested by expert mechanics before its aviator takes to flight.

would add a new difficulty to the training of American fliers. Training machines customarily land at from thirty to forty miles an hour, and the student aviator learns to judge angles and distances at this rate. Then he gets a fighting machine which lands at ninety miles an hour and can't be landed at any less speed, and the very frequent result is a smashup. Improved responsiveness has been part of the general development, though, so that landing is becoming constantly easier, and consequently more safe.

Tells Of An Accident

"It will always be a difficult part of flying, however," said Lieutenant Roberts. "One of the worst accidents I had came after an almost perfect landing when the plane ran into a stump in the field which I had not noticed. The tail flew up into the air and I was pitched out on the back of my neck. Try alighting from a train moving at sixty miles an hour and bringing up the back of your neck and you'll get the same sensation. Strangely enough I wasn't hurt beyond a bad case of shock and fright. I picked myself up and was feeling for broken bones when a man came racing across the field, grabbed me by the arm and started dragging me toward his home, shouting that he was a doctor. I went along protesting, and I think he'd have operated on me if it hadn't been for his wife. She evidently thought I looked too strong to be dying, for she exclaimed that I was all right and then disappeared to reappear in a moment with a bottle of Scotch. She certainly knew what I needed."

Lieutenant Roberts has volunteered for service in the United States Aviation Corps as an instructor, and is waiting in this city now for a reply to his application. He makes his headquarters at the rooms of the Aeronautical Society of America, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which he is a member, and on Thursday night is to deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the society in the society meeting room on "Tactics and Other Phases of Military Aviation."

He is a slender, vigorous young man of dark complexion, a pleasing manner and a ready smile, which is always in evidence when he acknowledges, with engaging frankness, that he never again expects to be as frightened as he was when he met his first Hun in the air.

"I was up about 20,000 feet over the Somme front," said the Lieutenant yesterday, "and I want to tell you it was cold. I thought I'd freeze, and I told myself: 'I'll just do a dive and a tail spin through that big cloud below me. Maybe by the time I get out of it the excitement will have warmed me up a bit.' I shot down, spun around and lurched out of the cloud almost against a big German craft. We weren't more than forty feet apart, so close that neither of us could turn to attack the other without the assurance that we'd ram each other and both come down. That wasn't the idea of either of us."

"Talk about being warm! I was hot all over with the surprise and excitement of it, but neither lost his head. As long as we kept on the same level and as close to each other as we were then, we were safe, for our machine guns were mounted fast to the planes, and you had to turn

the whole machine to aim one of them. You can bet we did some pretty fine jockeying to keep close together, and for what seemed like hours we sailed along side by side, seemingly the only things in the sky. We were so close I could see the wrinkles about the German's mouth, and presently they drew up as he broke into a smile and waved his hand at me. I waved back, thinking to myself: 'All right, old chap; if you don't want to fight, you've got nothing on me.' You see, it was my first experience alone in a fighting plane, and the ground certainly looked miles away, with that big chap grinning over at me.

Bullets Pierced Plane

"But presently, just as I was wondering if we were going to sail on forever, he dived, came up beneath me, and let me have it. His bullets went through my planes, but none of them got a vital spot, and I wasn't touched. I went over on my back, looped behind him, and let him have it with my Lewis gun. I was so close I could see that stream of bullets hit him at the waistline and practically cut his legs off. He pitched over in his seat, the machine bucked, and then shot down, and I circled about above him, watching him crash down toward the earth. I was glad it was he rather than myself; but, gee, home did look good to me when I got back behind our lines."

Three German fliers fell to Roberts' lot before he was ordered away from the front. One he got on his first trip aloft as an observer. "I saw a speck off in the sky and banged on the side of the carriage until my pilot looked around, and then I signalled to him," said the Lieutenant. "He looked and grinned and aimed right for the fellow, his lips forming the word 'Hun,' which I could read. We had been directing artillery fire, and the pilot wirelessed down to keep clear of us, as we were going to engage a Hun. The batteries obeyed, and I suppose the gunners had a fine view of the duel.

"As for me, I'd sooner have been anywhere else. That fellow wasn't the least afraid and came for us just as fast as we went to him. He came shooting, too, and just as I was aiming my gun a bullet struck alongside my head. Talk about being scared, I was so scared. I shut my eyes and ducked, and just by instinct pulled the trigger. When I looked up again there was my Hun dropping earthward. He must have got every bullet out of my Lewis. But it was just plain luck I hit him. Honest, I think he shot himself, scaring me so I couldn't help but pull the trigger."

A Hun is a Hun in the philosophy of Roberts and the men he fought beside, and his duty and that of every other flyer was to kill as many as he could, but there was one man the Lieutenant acknowledges he hates to think of. He was the pilot of a German observation airplane which had crossed the British lines, presumably taking photographs and making valuable observations and was just scuttling home when a British observation machine sighted it and attacked.

"Our fellow shot past the Hun and let him have it. The observer got most of the charge and was fairly shot out of his seat. But the plane and the pilot were uninjured, and

were in a fair way of getting away when my pilot started after them with me at the gun behind. In those machines the pilot was practically helpless in a fight. We didn't have guns synchronized to fire through the propeller and the pilot didn't have a thing to defend himself with. Consequently our man was perfectly harmless. All he could do was to keep flying and hope we'd miss him, but we were faster than he was and we came up with him, circled about him and my pilot jockeyed into a perfect position to shoot.

Brings Down Flier

"We were within a stone's throw of each other, flying side by side, so near it seemed as though we could stretch out hands and touch each other, and there was I with a Lewis gun and that chap with nothing. He turned and looked at us, and I could see that his face was a strange, ashy color, not like anything I had ever seen before or have seen since. He knew he was just as good as dead that second. He looked directly at me and my gun and then shut his eyes. I pulled the trigger before he could open them, and down he crashed with his plane. It had to be done. There was no telling what information he was taking out of our lines, but it wasn't a pleasant thing to do."

Roberts was brought down three times from aloft, but each time managed to volplane behind his own lines. The last time down, however, his motor was struck so that it was broken loose from the fuselage and fell back on his knees. He was jammed so that when he struck ground the machine rolled over him, entangling him in a mass of wood and wires from which he had to be cut. His nose was broken, both eyes were blackened, and his teeth cut through his lower lip. It was then they sent him to England, where he developed chronic bronchial asthma and was honorably discharged from active duty.

Previously he had been gassed at Ypres, shot twice in the head and once below the heart, and had a lung jarred out of position by shell concussion. He enlisted at the outbreak of war in the Tenth Canadian Battalion of Infantry, being then in southern Alberta digging for oil, and with this battalion went to France. All his wounds were received as an infantryman before he joined the flying corps in February, 1916.

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DEPLORES A PEACE FOUNDED ON FORCE

British Cabinet Must Beware
Of The Militarist View,
Says Prof. Murray

WARNS OF LABOR UNREST

Declares The Impulses Spread-
ing Russia Vitrally Affect
English Opinion

By Professor Gilbert Murray

London, February 6.—The key to English opinion in Russia lies in the main no change at all, either in ultimate purpose or in firmness of resolve, but a change of method dependent on a change of external facts.

I will try to show what the change in opinion really is, but first a word of what it is not. It is not a mere retreat into pacifism. It is not war weariness or acquiescence in failure, and it is not Bolshevism.

As to the signs of a change, we may note some new landmarks. In the middle of November Lloyd George was still on his highest note. There was to be no statement of terms, no negotiation, nothing but war to the finish, and any one who thought otherwise was a Bolo. On November 29 Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Minister in the last Conservative government and leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords, addressed a letter to The Times which The Times in sheer horror refused to print. It appeared in another Conservative organ, The Daily Telegraph, which however safeguarded its own position by an apologetic editorial. Lord Lansdowne dwelt on the need of faring frankly the military situation created by the withdrawal of Russia, on the impracticability of the knockout blow policy involving the unconditional surrender of the enemy, on the demoralising effect at home of widespread ignorance of what we are fighting for and what the condition of the war actually was, and he demanded a clear statement of war aims.

Says People Were With Lansdowne

The effect of this letter was extraordinary. The press, the Government, and the people who had not read the letter vied with one another in alarm and fury against Lansdowne.

Then gradually it was discovered that in private most people seemed to agree with him. Soldiers, economists, solid men of experience told each other confidence that the letter was nothing but sound sense. Asquith praised the main thesis of it in public. Labor leaders supported it, and by January 5 Lloyd George did exactly what Lansdowne had suggested. He went to Asquith and Grey and with their concurrence issued a full, moderate and explicit statement of war aims.

We looked with trembling to see the comments of the imperialist press the next morning but behold the lions had become lambs in the night. They all approved, every one approved.

President Wilson followed with a statement of aims even clearer and finer in tone. Every one still approved.

The only movement visible was a movement for still greater clearness and greater liberality. Labor leaders, especially Henderson, issued notes and appeals to their comrades in Russia in which various points left ambiguous in the governmental manifestoes were carefully explained in the conciliatory and anti-imperialist sense and on January 31 when Lansdowne received a deputation at Lansdowne house and further emphasised his position in a long and careful speech, newspapers to whom his name was anathema printed it and even praised him, praised with faint damns, perhaps, but still praised.

Two Ways To Strike Germany

What is it exactly that has happened? Remember that from the beginning of the war the British policy has had one central aim, the destruction of that intolerable form of statecraft which we name German militarism, and that this aim may be attained in two ways, separately or in combination. We must kill Germany or we must kill militarism. We can either regard all Germany as the enemy and destroy German militarism by a knockout blow which would leave all Central Europe prostrate for generations, or else regard militarism as the enemy and destroy German militarism by inducing the remnant of sound and liberal thought that still exists in Germany to rise and overthrow its militarist masters.

The first method implied, in the common English opinion, a policy of war after the war—high tariffs, military

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



preparedness at home, and an immense expansion and strengthening of the British Empire. The second implied a clean peace, free trade after the war, no grudges when once reparations were made, democracy at home, and a peace settlement on strict lines of international justice.

A clash or rather interplay between these ideals is the real key to the strife of parties in England, though of course the divergence has, owing to the inherent uncertainties of the war, never come to a clear issue.

Now the effect of the Russian revolution upon this problem has been two fold. It first confounded our hopes by making a solution by pure force almost impossible. It was ridiculous to go on talking about the unconditional surrender of the enemy, who in one large part of the field was much nearer to unconditional victory, and then it revived them again by making a solution by change of heart astonishingly easier.

Hopes For German Revolt

A solution by change of heart implies, of course, that the Kaiser and his generals will become good democrats or internationalists, but that they and all their belongings will be turned completely out of power and their extreme opponents, the Social Democrats, but in. It implies revolution in Germany and perhaps in Austria, or at the very least an immense act of self assertion by the Socialist working class. It is essentially the policy of President Wilson, and even more so of Trotsky.

Now, I will say nothing of Trotsky's personal character nor yet of his domestic administration. Accounts of these things are conflicting, but in international policy he is not only the hero of the hour, but perhaps the most outstanding and startling figure of the whole war.

What is it exactly that he has done? First, he has convinced the suffering masses of Germany and Austria of his good faith. They see in him their own friends and the enemy of their oppressors. They will suspect imperialist England, revengeful France, and plutocratic America. Whatever we say, they still suspect us, but Trotsky has proved his good faith.

His principles required that he should allow half of Russia to secede, and unhesitatingly he consented. They required the disappearance of his army, and he let it go. When he needed a new army he asked for volunteers, without pay, and they came. But his real strength lies in the utter misery of the European masses and their determination to escape from that misery, and his one diplomatic weapon is publicity. He finds that his allies have made secret treaties with the previous Russian Government, arranging for annexations of one sort or another. He repudiates the treaties and publishes them, leaving the treaties dead and their authors covered with embarrassment before the world.

He proposes peace to his enemies on terms of absolute justice and equality. They, of course, mock at him and having thoroughly beaten Russia and Serbia and Rumania, naturally expect to divide the spoil and establish their

conquests. He paralyzes them by merely publishing their proposals. He speaks as no one else has succeeded in speaking, over the helmets of Generals to the hearts of the starving and tortured masses who are behind them, and not only Austria and Bohemia, but Berlin itself echoes with the tread of revolutionary strikers and their shouts for bread and peace.

Clash Of Forces In England

What is the reaction in England to all this amazing ferment? Of course it is confused. There is first the natural military reaction. It thinks only in terms of war. It hates Russia for deserting the Alliance. It hates revolution. It suspects every one whom it does not understand of being in German pay, and its press is full of stories, true and false, of Bolshevik cruelties and excesses on the other side.

More important, there is an immense wave of democratic and revolutionary sympathy. The real pacifists in their old, undying delusion leap to their feet crying that Germany is longing to shake hands and make amends, if only we will turn Bolshevik and love one another.

Revolutionists, chiefly among the engineers, miners, and munition workers, are surging with confused emotion. They have no sufferings to complain of except overwork and do not pretend they have, but they hate war for quite good motives. They hate with some justification the methods of the Ministry of Munitions, and they are just in a mood to pick quarrels with their wives having to stand for hours in queues, and then perhaps come away without butter or meat. They are full of wild suspicions of profiteering and food hoarding. They loathe the governmental press, with its atmosphere of intrigue and camouflage and one-sided war propaganda. They utterly distrust Lloyd

George and despise his War Cabinet. They have even lost confidence in their own parliamentary leaders and Union leaders, because they will not oppose the Government.

Their heart goes out to the Berlin strikers and they want to strike out of sympathy, as if that would help, as if it would not just spoil the best hope of the world by giving Hindenburg his chance of decisive victory. It is a tragic delusion and caused chiefly by human folly.

Danger From Extremists

As so often in the war, the whole interests of the world are threatened with disaster by the two extreme parties. To make a revolution here would be ruin. To use the German and Austrian revolution, if it comes, as a mere instrument for conquering and injuring these nations and extending the British Empire would be almost as ruinous and even more wicked.

Wilson, Lansdowne, Asquith, Grey, and one of the many voices of Lloyd George have announced clearly the right policy, to state moderate terms in clear language, to speak over the heads of the German Generals to the German people, to fight on till an anti-militarist Government is in power in Germany and then to make a peace for the common advantage of the peoples of the world and the aggrandisement of none.

In America the problem is much simpler than over here, because we have no imperialist party, no strong and ingrained habit of annexation to battle with; but we have, and most unfortunately we have it in power both in the War Cabinet and in the London press, to say nothing of that curious congress of selected Generals and casual politicians which issues manifestoes from Versailles.

I do not think myself that this imperialist element can really carry out its policy unless by some grave

In 14 Months We Saved the Lives
OF
7,000 Of Belgium's Little Ones.

Will you not help us to Save others?

The Belgian Children's Fund in Holland under the Presidency of H.S.H. Princess A. de Ligne, appeals for help in the work of bringing sick and debilitated children from Belgium into Holland, where they are fed, clothed and medically cared for, and when restored to health are returned to Belgium, for funds do not permit more. Unless YOU HELP, THIS LIFE-SAVING WORK IN HOLLAND CANNOT BE CONTINUED, AND MANY CHILDREN MUST PERISH.

Remittances to Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund," (Registered War Charities Act, 1916) 32 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.L.

Earmarked for the Belgian Children's Fund.

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KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

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We will buy your KODAK

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Fifty
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Twenty
Cigarettes

It is necessary for you to try Commander but once to appreciate its better size and pleasing qualities.

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The Anti-Corrosive Red Roof Paint where
Quality and Quantity are Combined

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FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready to be used by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure;
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked;
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees;
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly;
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted;
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.



Plague Campaign Is In Full Swing

(Continued from Page 1)

French, English and Chinese. These posters also contain a warning for people to report to the police immediately all suspected cases, under penalty of severe punishment for failure.

The French Sisters have already offered their services for quarantine or hospital work.

After thorough consideration of all available places the French authorities have selected the former German School as the best for an isolation post. The gymnasium of the institution, which is removed from the school building proper, would be used for plague cases, while the school itself would be used for the housing of contact cases.

Chinese Authorities Act

Decisive measures also have been taken by the local Chinese officials and gentry, as the result of a meeting held yesterday at the Defence Commissioner's yamen in Lungshu. A committee was appointed, consisting of the Commissioner himself, the Chief of the Shanghai City Police, the heads of the Red Cross Society, the Taoyin and Mayor of Shanghai, the Superintendent of Customs, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chambers of Commerce in the Settlement and in Nantao, the Managing Director of the Railways and other prominent men of this city.

A list of regulations was drawn up to be effected immediately. These rules include:

(A) The establishment of three quarantine bureaus, at the S. N. R. Station, the S. H. N. R. Station and the Steamship Wharf at Marche d'Est.

(B) The isolation of all Chinese victims of the plague at a temporary hospital at the Shanghai Barracks and the Kung Li Hospital.

(C) Co-operation with the quarantine bureau already established at Woosung for the examination of all incoming vessels, under the supervision of Mr. Shen Tun-ho, head of the Red Cross Society.

(D) The adoption of precautionary measures by the police department in Nantao and Chapei, viz:

a. Inquests to be held of cases suspected to be plague cases and police constables to report to the bureau any sudden death in the streets.

b. The removal of refuse in the street at an early hour every day under the supervision of the police inspectors.

c. The disinfection of all public as well as private toilets.

d. The assignment of detectives to investigate into the sanitary conditions of the poorer class of people, and

e. The inspection of food by the Police authorities.

(E) The appointment of three or four army doctors of the Tenth Division to look after general matters, and the appointment of more doctors by Mr. Shen Tun-ho to take charge of the hospitals and the bureaus.

Conditions in Nanking
On his return to Shanghai, Dr. Stanley reported to the local Health Committee and a memorandum of his report, transmitted by Mr. N. O. Liddell, Secretary of the Council, follows:

"I went to Nanking Wednesday night," Dr. Stanley says, "and on arrival called on the British Consul and discussed the plague situation with him. Then on Dr. Satchwell Smith, Medical Officer of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in Nanking, and with him went to the University Hospital at the Drum Tower, where I met the foreign doctors who have been in close touch with the plague outbreak.

"I was shown specimens of the sputum from cases and was able to confirm the bacteriological diagnosis of plague. Drs. Sloan, Perkins and Hutcheson very fully informed me of the work they were doing in investigating reports and rumors of plague and tracing them down to actual facts. The work of these doctors and Dr. Smith has been most strenuous and of the greatest value, especially as regards impressing on the Chinese authorities the gravity of the outbreak, which they certainly show signs of minimizing.

"On the other hand the Chinese authorities have appointed the Chief of Police, Mr. Wang, as director of a Health Office now being organized by Dr. Y. Y. Chen, who has been one of the T.P.R. doctors. I met the officials connected with this Health Office and visited the main office in the Central District of the city and also the Isolation Hospital and Quarantine Station for contacts in

the old exhibition buildings. None of these places are, however, yet in active operation.

"The University Hospital doctors have offered to help the Chinese authorities in every possible way but the offer does not appear to have been openly accepted.

Eighteen Cases Already
"The number of pneumonic plague cases at the time of my leaving last night authenticated by the University Hospital doctors was eighteen, sixteen of which occurred in connection with the case originating in the tailor's shop at work on clothing for the soldiers in Anhui and were limited to a small area in the Central district of the city. But a case had that day been discovered in Hsiaoakwan, the thickly populated area between the Yangtze River and the city wall, and another outside the South Gate.

"The number of cases reported in all by the Chinese Health Office is five. The eighteen cases reported by the University Hospital doctors are genuine cases of pneumonic plague without doubt. But it is probable that this does not represent the total number of which cases, which is practically unascertainable.

"I had an interview with the Governor, General Li Shun, and told him of the great importance of (1) stopping passenger traffic by launches, junks and small boats from Nanking to Chinkiang, (2) placing an effective cordon round the city by closing the gates and only allowing access to those who had permits from the Health Office, (3) stopping traffic to Pukow on the lower section of the T.P.R. and (4) fully utilizing the very valuable services offered by the University Hospital doctors. To all these the Governor expressed approval and I was assured that the necessary orders would be given so far as possible."

How To Protect Yourself
Following is the text of one of the educational handbills being issued by the Health Department:

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.

2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Office.

3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.

4. Report all cases to the Health Office where you will receive help and be told what to do.

5. Sick persons should be isolated.

6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for seven days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.

7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood.

8. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.

9. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.

10. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.

11. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

Further instructions for foreigners will be found in the advertising columns.

A lecture on the Prevention of the Pneumonic Plague will be delivered by Dr. V. P. Yui this evening at 7 o'clock at the World's Chinese Students' Federation.

Tuchun Li Shun telegraphed the following reply to Dr. Stanley following the Health Officer's wire to Nanking offering assistance:

"Thanks for your telegram. Have established a special department to deal with present situation. Drastic preventive measures will be taken. No reason to expect spread. Kind of you to think of us here."

For the information of those who wish to make their own plague masks it may be stated that these are simply constructed, of foreign or Chinese gauze or loose-weave cotton cloth and a pad of wool. The gauze should be about 36 inches in length and of a width sufficient to fold three times and still be 4 or 5 inches across. The wool pad, about 6 or 7 inches by 4 or 5 is held in the center of the folded gauze and need not necessarily be very thick. The gauze on each side is then split into three tails, two of which are tied, above and below the ear, at the back of the head. The third is tied on top of the head to prevent the mask slipping down.

Soochow Gets Busy
China Press Correspondence
Soochow, March 21.—The plague

has stirred Soochow thoroughly and all necessary preventive measures are being taken to keep Soochow with a clean bill of health.

Some days ago a conference was called and all of the foreign trained doctors, both Chinese and American, met together to discuss plans and arrange means of handling the situation if it was found necessary to make any move.

Last night at a meeting of the doctors of the city, Dr. Tsa was chosen to take charge of the fight and Dr. Wu was made the bacteriologist for the examinations. A committee waited upon the police officials of the city and they fell into the move quite heartily and are co-operating in every way possible.

This evening your correspondent returned from a short trip to Wushu and found that a committee of doctors had charge of the exit from the trains and every man who held a ticket from Nanking was examined and if anything suspicious was found he was to be put into quarantine for a period of time. Police and doctors were provided with masks and robes so that they might be protected from any infected persons.

An emergency hospital for isolating the suspects has been prepared and is under the direction of efficient doctors and nurses. No pains will be spared to make the whole matter as effective as possible and to protect the city from the ravages of the plague.

Tonight the various communities are busy making masks and getting ready to handle the situation if these things should be needed. The foreign doctors are lending every assistance with a willing heart and hand.

Conditions in Chinkiang
China Press Correspondence
Chinkiang, China, March 21.—So far there is no plague at Chinkiang. There have been a good many students returned from Nanking and many others no doubt are also coming here from Nanking. The British Consulate has closed its gates and only allows those to go in and out who are not suspected.

Some of the foreigners are preparing masks and hoping that the plague will not reach Chinkiang. If railway communication and boat traffic with Nanking is cut off there may be some hope of escaping the dread visitation.

There seems to be considerable political unrest and fear is expressed that there may be some sort of an attack from the north. However, it is supposed we will not be in danger from the Northern soldiers unless Nanking should first fall to them. Rumors of various sorts are about but there is nothing very definite.

**Six Million Tons
Sunk By U-Boats**
(Continued from Page 1)

be made good if they put their strength into the task.

The work of the navy had been gratifying. There had been a gradual diminution of the losses inflicted by submarines which, if it continued, and if the shipyards increase their output at the rate of 120,000 tons a month with regard to British shipping, or 100,000 tons a month with regard to the world's shipping, the whole of that deficiency would be wiped out. Such an achievement would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort of which Great Britain is capable because it would not merely inflict defeat on the enemy but it would bring home the fact that he could never defeat us.

Mr. Asquith said that the figures of mercantile construction in 1916 were due to the requirements of the navy. He mentioned that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was removed at his own request from the Grand Fleet to the Admiralty specially to deal with the growing submarine menace.

Criticism From Carson
Sir Edward Carson, who followed Sir Eric Geddes, deprecated the constant changes in the methods of shipbuilding. This multiplication of Controllers was disquieting and he would like more information concerning the exact functions of Lord Pirrie. The best plan would have been to make Lord Pirrie a Controller responsible for both naval and mercantile shipbuilding. Lord Pirrie was a masterful man who would fight for the mercantile marine, yet, the longer the war

lasted, the more rapidly would the fleet wear out. Sir Edward Carson hoped that there would be no friction between Lord Pirrie and the naval constructors.

Mr. Alexander Wilkie, Labor M.P. for Dundee and General Secretary for the Ship Constructors and Ship Rights Association, expressed the fear that the statement made by Sir Eric Geddes would cause greater friction in the yards.

Sir Owen Phillips, Unionist M.P. for Chester and Managing Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, suggested that it would facilitate shipbuilding if details of every ship launched were published. Sir Eric Geddes in reply promised the fullest details concerning every yard and every ship.

Figures For Last Week
London, March 20.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,098 and the number sailing 2,317.

Eleven vessels over and six under 1,600 tons were sunk, eleven unsuccessfully attacked and two fishing vessels sunk during the same period.

A diagram issued by the Admiralty shows the exaggerations of the German claims concerning the sinking of mercantile tonnage. This exaggeration was only forty-six per cent in February, 1917, but by January, 1918, it had risen to 113 per cent. The average exaggeration for the year was fifty-six per cent.

Rome, March 20.—An official communiqué reports:

During the week ending the 16th 467 merchantmen arrived and 422 sailed from Italian ports. One steamer over 1,500 tons and one sailing vessel over and one under 100 tons were sunk during the same period.

Paris, March 20.—An official communiqué states that 975 merchantmen arrived and 930 sailed from French ports last week. Two vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk during the same period.

Today's Football
S.R.C. v. Police

A first division league match will be played at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon when the Shanghai Recreation Club and Police Football Club teams meet on the Recreation Club grounds.

The following will represent the S.R.C.:

A. Madar, B. H. Smith, J. P. Quincey, S. Emanoodeen, A. M. A. Hansen, T. Roberts, C. Soufalis, A. J. Cooke, A. Soufalis, A. N. Other and M. Fox.

S.F.C. 2nds v. Customs
The Shanghai Football Club second eleven and the Customs' Football Club will meet in a league fixture on the S.F.C. ground at 2.30 p.m. today. The following will represent the S.F.C. 2nd eleven:

J. Bertie, J. P. Goldman and J. Rosenfeld; W. F. Ratcliff, S. T. Clarke (Capt.), and G. F. Lindsay; E. A. Brodie, J. Bauld, D. Brown, E. Johansen and M. Carliso.

St. Xavier's 2nds v. Socony
The St. Xavier's 2nd eleven and the Socony Football Club will meet in a league match at 2.30 p.m. at the Race Course. The following will represent St. Xavier's:

H. Garry, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, F. Gutierrez, Sr., F. Dixon, A. Gorda, T. Murray (Capt.), G. Silva, F. Gutierrez, Jr., J. Dew, J. Gutierrez.

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'D' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSN.

The second March competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was brought off last Thursday morning and afternoon, when a record number of competitors took part, (66.) The conditions were one sighting and 10 scoring shots, Blaisy, 480 yards, (300 yards targets used). Though overcast, the morning was fine, with glimpses of the sun. Those who shot in the afternoon had better conditions.

The fine performance of Mr. W. T. Rose is most creditable and constitutes a record at this range (400 yards, 8 inch bulls-eye target), and he won three consecutive months in the "Crack" class.

Following are the results:

'A' Class
W. T. Rose 45(a)
A. E. Dequigne 38
C. Luthy 37
T. C. Britton 37
O. L. Ilbert 36
J. Macbeth 36
A. M. Colloco 35
W. J. Monk 32

'B' Class
J. E. Cameron 43(b)
W. S. Watson 40
G. A. Fitch 39
T. Spring 39
J. Johansson 38
F. E. Hodges 38
C. F. Forshaw 38
C. Bedoni 37
F. Bonichi 36
W. L. Prowett 34
W. H. Leslie 31
F. Gutierrez 29
T. Watanabe 25
S. Otsuki 21
C. E. Larson 20
W. McCulloch 19
F. L. Tinkham 18
B. Dawson 14
L. J. Mead 14
J. H. Hayes 14
T. J. Hinton 5
R. Sasada 2
M. Bos, retired
S. Vine, retired card not ret'd.

'C' Class
C. Matthews 43(a)
H. W. Lambert 41
R. F. Wilner 37
F. Gates 37
V. Budell 36
P. D. Sullivan 35
G. Watanabe 32
S. B. Stevenson 32
C. W. Marshall 32
Y. Yamataka 25
W. J. E. Forsyth, retired
T. W. Mitchell, retired card not ret'd.

'D' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'E' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'F' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'G' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'H' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'I' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'J' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

'K' Class
K. Nakashima 2-2424234443=32(a)
N. Sudsuki 2-323244452=32

D. Kajiwara 31
A. F. Gomes 28
H. Robinson 28
L. Ogino 27
F. Diniz 26
H. E. Pickering 26
M. Tamamasa 25
T. Ohshima 24
J. Bartolini 24
G. V. Jensen 22
A. L. Mottu 18
D. Gorn 11
H. F. Munns 11
A. F. Diniz, retired
E. M. Reid, retired
A. White, retired
C. Brooke, retired
A. J. Hughes, retired

(a) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) Fourth leg on cup; cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

At The Olympic

The Herbert Brenon screen creation, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," which opens tonight at the Olympic Theater, had its first showing last September in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, and was viewed by a number of notables.

Concerning the picture one writer said:

"The Fall of the Romanoffs" is the first big and significant record, literary or pictorial, which the Great War has inspired. It should be as enduring as the events which it reproduces are far-reaching."

The film, which pictures the Russian Revolution and the intrigues leading up to it, is booked for a four night run at the Olympic.

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for Infants and Children.

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The signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. Tinsley, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of no other cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. Morosini, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. Schwartz, M.D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the case of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. Roberts, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY



HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

LUX

Mod.

SHERWIN-
WILLIAMS



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soon along the whole coast.
IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, MARCH 23, 1918

Speed

(From The Analyst, Feb. 11)
WHEN industry is disorganized,
as it must be when a country
as large as the United States sets
out to win a war as great as the
present conflict, normal standards
of costs must be abandoned in
favor of speed of output. Speed is
the vital need, not only in the mak-
ing of shells and guns and uni-
forms, but to an even more im-
portant degree in the present in-
stance in the building of ships. If
the ships are not ready in time to
take America's troops to Europe
and keep them supplied, there will
be no joy among efficiency experts
who find evidences of peace-time
economy in the cost sheets of a
shipbuilding plant. If the ships are
ready—and evidence appears daily
that they will be—the successful
event of the struggle on the battle-
fields of France will make any cost
seem cheap enough provided that
it had its offsetting factor in speed.
The Emergency Fleet Corpora-
tion set out last summer to build
in eighteen months 3,000,000 tons
of shipping in yards which were not
then built. In discussing pre-
liminary plans with shipbuilders,
General Goethals, then in charge
of the work, impressed upon them
the paramount value of speed. The
story of the delay caused by in-
ternal difficulties is well known.
From July to September matters
progressed very slowly, with the re-
sult that when the new shipyards
were put under construction the
builders were faced with so great
a pressure that original estimates
of costs had to be revised upward,
a development which has caused of
late considerable criticism.

"Our instructions urged upon us
the utmost speed, which cannot be
secured without great cost," said
George J. Baldwin, Chairman of
the American International Ship-
building Corporation, before the
Philadelphia Chamber of Com-
merce last Thursday. "We were
told that speed, not cost, was the
essence of the contract; that we
must build ships to save the nation
and not save money to fatten our
pocketbooks."

Mr. Baldwin's company set out
to build 120 ships in a specified time,
establishing first an organization of
22,000 men, with adequate yards,
storage facilities, railroad connec-
tions, and housing facilities, and
this, too, in the midst of a winter
unequaled in severity for many
years.

"In spite of all that," he told the
Philadelphia business men, "and in
spite of the natural difficulties of
the site itself, and in the face of
unparalleled railroad congestion,
we are today up to our schedule.
The yard has reached a point of
completion to which no one could
humanly expect a job of this kind
to have advanced."

There is no doubt but that the
shipbuilder recounted the work
done with due deliberation, for the
result will prove his statements
right or wrong. The gist of his
words was that speed had been
made, and, naturally, it cost some-
thing, possibly 10 per cent more
than the Government had expected
when the contract was entered into.
But what is 10 per cent of
\$20,000,000 if the ships turned out
by that yard are a vital factor in
beating Germany? What is 10 per
cent on any shipbuilding contract,
or 20 or 30 per cent, if the United
States is enabled by the extra ex-
penditure to bring her full power
to bear against the menace now
hovering over the entire world?

Ukraine's Struggle For Self-Government

Leader in Nationalistic Movement Tells How Race Kept Its
Individuality Under Alien Masters—He Was Not In
Favor Of Complete Independence

The pamphlet from which portions
are printed below was written by
Professor Michaelo Hrushevsky, now
President of the Ukrainian Rada, or
Parliament, one of the foremost lead-
ers in the movement which has
created a new nation in Europe. Pro-
fessor Hrushevsky wrote the article
before the outbreak of the European
war for an English periodical, but
shortly after the declaration of hos-
tilities he was arrested by the Tsar's
Government and exiled to Siberia.
Eventually his article was published
in La Revue Politique Internationale
at the end of 1914.

In view of the fact that the entrance
of the Ukraine into the company of
independent nations is the culmination
of the nationalistic agitation
which is traced in its every step by
Professor Hrushevsky, this article, by
one of the new republic's most emi-
nent men, acquires a peculiarly timely
interest.

By Professor Michaelo Hrushevsky
President of the Ukrainian Rada.
The history of the Ukrainian ques-
tion, as it offers itself to us today,
dates from the middle of the seven-
teenth century, that is, the time of
the great Ukrainian revolution of
1648, which had given a glaring pub-
licity to the problem, and caused at
the same time the partition of the
Ukraine between the Muscovite Em-
pire and the Kingdom of Poland.
From that day began the decadence
of National Ukrainian life.

About the middle of the sixteenth
century Ukrainian life had lost much
of its strength. The aristocracy, de-
prived of any participation in politics,
was forced to submit to the paramount
race, (Poles and Lithuanians,) while
the middle classes were subjected to
every kind of vexation.

The peasant had lost the right to
possess either house or land. He had
become a serf. Numerous taxes
weighed him down till he was a mere
accessory of the earth. The Orthodox
Church, which in those times was the
representative of the nation, had be-
come dependent upon a Government
as ill-disposed toward it as the
peasants. It underwent a crisis which
nearly brought about its dissolution.
Up to this period Lithuanian Ukraine
had progressed slowly, but from the
middle of the sixteenth century it
progressed more rapidly under the in-
fluence of the Polish institutions.
Moreover, about 1509, nearly all the
districts of Lithuanian Ukraine were
taken from its rule and simply an-
nexed to the Polish Republic. These
were Volhynia, Eastern Podolia, Pod-
lachye, (the western Bug district), and
Kyjev. The Polish aristocracy came
in numbers to reside in its new ter-
ritory. The Ukrainian aristocracy be-
came influenced by the Poles, and the
individual life of the Ukraine ceased
to exist.

This did not take place without a
reaction and a desire for a national
renaissance. Having regard to the
special circumstances in Western
Ukraine, where the aristocracy in par-
ticular had been nearly demolished,
one will see that the intellectual and
national regeneration could not hope
to succeed in the long run. It found
support, however, in a new social and
political factor which at this critical
moment appeared in Eastern Ukraine,
that is to say, the Cossacks.

The Cossacks did not hesitate to
claim the immunity from all juris-
diction, all foreign suzerainty, all
taxes, and all personal service of those
who submitted to the power and juris-
diction of the Zaporogues (Cossack)
Army. Thus they drew toward them
an enormous number of peasants,
who at the end of the sixteenth cen-
tury were leaving Western and North-
ern Ukraine for the east in order to
escape the heavy burdens of serfdom.
About 1590 the Cossacks came into
conflict with the Polish Government,
and their disagreements grew more
serious as time went on. Each struggle
inspired fresh energy in the
Ukrainians, till at last prolonged re-
prisals (1638-47) led to a revolution.
In 1648 the people rose, led by Bohdan
Chmelnitsky.

The Polish Army was beaten, and
the rising spread over the Ukraine,
even to the distant regions of the
west. In spite of the number of in-
surgents, who totaled about 300,000
men at the beginning of the war in
1648, their leaders did not consider
the liberation of the people possible
by the means at their disposal.
Chmelnitsky hesitated between two
methods. The one was to create a
federation of the Orthodox States,
Muscovy, Ukraine, Moldavia, and the
Slavs of the Balkans. This alliance
would have been directed against
Poland and Turkey. Several reasons,
and above all the weakness of the
Turkish Government, inclined Chmelnitsky
to decide for Muscovy. For some
time Muscovy had not dared to
accept the Protectorate of the Ukraine.
It feared war with Poland and remem-
bered the cruel defeats which that
nation had inflicted at the beginning
of the seventeenth century. Not till
1653 did Moscow decide to extend its
protection to the Cossack Army and
to the Ukraine by committing itself
to war with Poland. In March, 1654,
the treaty was signed bearing the
name "Articles of Bohdan Chmelnitsky;"
therein was defined the position
of the Ukraine to Moscow.

These articles were drawn up in

haste, without going deeply into the
problem, and many questions were
left undecided. The pourparlers which
preceded the signing of the treaty
showed at any rate that Chmelnitsky
did not hesitate at any concession,
provided that the Muscovites went to
war with Poland. The uncertainty
attaching to several points in the
treaty explains why the theorists of
political law, whether Ukrainian or
Russian, have never been agreed as to
the true nature of the juridical rela-
tions established between Muscovy and
the Ukraine by the treaty of 1654. Some
of them see in it the establishment of
a theoretical union, some a real union.
Many experts are of the opinion that
the treaty made the Ukraine a vassal
of Muscovy; others, on the contrary,
that it assured it a national autonomy
on a broad basis.

From the moment the Empress
Catherine came to the throne the days
of the Ukrainian autonomy were,
however, over. In order to crush the
opposition of the ruling classes, who
were the most prominent politically,
the Empress made use of a method
frequent in Russian politics. This
was to proclaim that the reforms un-
dertaken were for the sole purpose of
protecting the people from exploitation
at the hands of the "Starshina." This
did not, however, prevent Catherine
from subjecting the Ukraine to serf-
dom in its most cruel form in 1783,
nor from abolishing such of their old
liberties as the Ukrainian peasants
still continued to enjoy.

In 1772, when Poland was first
divided up, Western Ukraine, now
Eastern Galicia, became part of the
Hapsburg Kingdom in virtue of cer-
tain long-standing claims of the Hun-
garian crown to this country. Some
years later, Bukovina, (the present
region,) which formerly belonged to
Moldavia, was added to it. This pas-
sage of Western Ukraine into the rule
of Austria awoke a new national
feeling in the country. Insignificant as
were in reality the reforms brought
about, this attitude nevertheless cre-
ated a deep impression upon the Ukra-
inian population, which once again en-
joyed a sense of nationality and lost
the feeling of despair with which it
was stricken during the later years
of Polish supremacy. Even after the
Austrian Government, under the in-
fluence of the Polish aristocracy, had
characterized its Ukrainian policy by
a strongly reactionary feeling, the
energy of the national movement was
not completely dissipated.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian
territory which had fallen to the share
of Russian rule on the partition of
Poland had no cause to look for any
revival of national aspirations. The
rigor with which the Polish or Polon-
ized, aristocracy ruled the Ukrainian
peasantry became now more merciless
still, supported as the Poles were by
the authority of Russia.

The longing to see the old Constitu-
tion restored made itself manifest
from time to time, especially on such
occasions as the Russian Government
sought to recruit the Cossack militia
in the Ukraine. This happened in 1812,
and again during the Polish rising in
1831, on both of which occasions the
authorities sought to blind the eyes of
the people with various promises of
ameliorative measures. During the
Crimean War, especially, the enrolling
of volunteers aroused intense excite-
ment among the peasantry, in whom
national aspirations were still vigor-
ous. All expectations of this kind met
only with disappointment, but they
helped to keep alive the nationalist
feeling among the Ukrainian people.

The study of ethnography, and
dialects, the researches into the life
of the people, the renaissance of the
Ukrainian language and literature,
such as we see at the end of the
eighteenth century and especially in
the first half of the nineteenth cen-
tury, brought together the intellectual
classes. This movement removed the
lack of sympathy between nobles and
people, which had been one of the
causes of the political weakness of
the Ukrainian upper classes, in addi-
tion to the national decadence and the
Russification during the eighteenth
century.

Under the influences of which we
have just spoken, and thanks to the
ideals imported from Western Europe,
Ukrainian political thought abandon-
ed its aspirations toward an independ-
ence that was no longer feasible in
order to replace them by a realizable
political program. The oldest of these
programs that was in any way real-
ized dates from 1846. It was started
by the Ukrainian organization of
Kiev, known as the Guild of Cyril and
Methodius. They desired a democratic
and liberal Constitution which would
abolish privileges and classes and
everything in fact of a nature to de-
base the people. Absolute freedom of
speech, of thought, and of religion
was to be guaranteed. Actually all
this practical activity was killed at
birth. For, in the year 1847 one of
the students informed on the leaders
and denounced them, with the result
that they were arrested and condemn-
ed. This repression put a stop to any
development of political thought in the
Ukraine, now that the most talented
and active leaders were reduced to
silence. When they returned from
their exile and assumed their patriotic
task, circumstances, such as the sup-
pression of serfdom in Russia and the
amelioration of the lot of the peas-
antry, compelled them to labor chiefly
for the comfort of the peasants. They

were occupied in teaching the agri-
cultural classes and in educational
work of various kinds as well as in
creating a popular literature, etc.

In spite of such moderation in
thought, the Russian Government re-
garded this activity with an unfavor-
able eye, because at the outset it haz-
arded any national Ukrainian move-
ment, however moderate it might be.
Moscow held strongly to the doctrine of
"the unity of the Russian people."
Moreover, it regarded as dangerous
any desire to establish a separate
Ukrainian literature and any endeavor
to awaken national feeling in this un-
fortunate race. For these several
reasons then, the activities of the
Ukrainians of Kiev were suppressed,
no matter how modest or how polit-
ically innocent they might be. Any
establishments or organizations where
Ukrainian scientific workers congre-
gated were forbidden, and in the
Spring of 1876 the celebrated ukase
appeared determining the fate of the
movement for many years. This
ukase forbade the publishing in
Ukrainian of any work other than
those of a historical or literary nature.

The Ukrainian movement, however,
was not to be extinguished by such
coercive measures. The educated
classes of the Ukraine fought incess-
antly in Russia for the national
movement from 1880 to 1900, and en-
deavored to turn to their own advan-
tage any possibilities which offered
themselves. When the movement be-
came no longer possible in Russia, it
sought an outlet beyond the frontier
in the territory of Austrian Ukraine.

The exodus of the Ukrainians or the
divergence of the national activity
toward Austrian Ukraine, toward
Lemberg, which became a center for
the national life, was weighty with
results not only for the Ukrainian
movement in Russia, but also for the
development of Austrian Ukraine it-
self. Already, about the year 1880,
after the first prohibition of the
Ukrainian language in Russia, this
event had contributed to the susten-
ance of the Ukrainian national life in
Austria at a very critical moment in
the development of this section of the
subject people. After the movement
had gradually grown weaker in the
second quarter of the nineteenth cen-
tury, under the pressure of the gen-
eral reactionary movement in Galicia,
the year 1848 poured refreshing
breath over the Ukrainians of Austria.
The Austrian Government sought in
the Ukrainian population something to
set off against the Polish revolu-
tionary movement. The final libera-
tion of the serfs, the admission of the
moral and political rights of the
Ukrainian people, (or Ruthenians),
the creation of the first institution of
any importance in the domain of cul-
ture and politics, the nationalization
of the schools, the formal promise of
a university for Lemberg, the admin-
istrative separation of the two Gal-
icias, (Ukrainian and Polish), which
had been artificially united in 1772;
all these influences assisted the birth
of a new era in the life of the Austrian
Ukraine.

But these years that were so full
of hope soon passed, to be followed in
their turn by the reaction of 1850,
which brought to the Ukrainians of
Galicia the most bitter deceptions.
The promises made were completely
forgotten for the most part, and the
Ukrainians of Galicia, after having
aided the Austrian Government in its
combat against the rising of the Polish
aristocracy, were left to the uncruc-
pulous rule of these same nobles, into
whose hands the whole administration
of Galicia passed once again in the
year 1850.

Thus arose a painful crisis in the
national life of the Ukrainians of
Galicia. Disillusions and doubts fol-
lowed one another, and the way was
open for the Russophil current toward
which the Polish aristocracy was
eagerly driving the Ukrainian element.

The arrival of fresh Ukrainian im-
migration, coming in 1863 to employ
their activity on Galician soil, after
the suppression of the Ukrainian
movement in Russia, cannot, under
the circumstances, be too highly ap-
preciated. At a critical moment this
influence brought the necessary aid
to the Ukrainian element, chiefly of
the younger generation—which had
remained faithful to the program of
1848.

From about 1880 this "popular"
Ukrainian movement, as it was called,
took a firm hold of the people in
Galicia, nor did it fail to keep in touch
with the Ukrainian movement in
Russia, as well.

One can easily understand that this
movement, almost entirely banished
from Russia took up an irreconcilable
attitude in regard to the centralizing
policy of the Russian Government.
It was further equally intransigent
in its hostility to the Polish oppression
in Galicia. It goes without saying
that the Russian Government, always
hostile to anything which would favor
Ukrainian "separatism" in a broad
sense, put a stop to any opportunism
in the Ukrainian movement. In Aus-
tria, Polish supremacy raised an in-
superable obstacle between the Ukra-
inians and the Government; any
compromise with the latter was sub-
ject to the assent of the masters of
Galicia, which meant, of course, the
surrender of all Ukrainian aspirations.

The end of the century was signal-
ized by a rapprochement between the
two Ukraines. This had a most happy
result for the national life, thanks to
the reciprocal control exerted on polit-
ical questions.

From this moment the progress of
national culture in Russian Ukraine
has made rapid progress, in spite of
all attempts made to stop its course.
The stormy years of 1904-1906
brought to the fore the whole ques-
tion of the Russian reactionary

powers. The Petrograd Academy ad-
dressed a memorandum to the Rus-
sian Government proving that the cur-
rent conception that the Russian
literary language (Great Russian)
was employed by the whole of Russia,
was false, and did not include the
Little Russians, (Ukrainians). In the
most positive manner this memoir
affirms the right of existence to the
Ukrainian language and literature.
In spite of this, the delay brought
about in the progress of the language
was not immediately dissipated; this
only occurred in 1906, when the law
concerning newspapers was repealed.
This law did away with all restric-
tions in respect of special idioms,
under which term the Ukrainian lan-
guage was included.

It looked at this period as if the
most joyous future were in store for
the Ukrainian movement in Russia.
Influenced by the aspirations toward
political liberty shown by their breth-
ren, the Austrian Ukrainians also
claimed universal suffrage. Galicia
was moved by a stronger national
impulse than it had ever known be-
fore. It was hoped that once "occu-
pational" Ukraine achieved freedom
in Russia, its intellectual and political
power would be strong enough to re-
lease its sister States from foreign
hegemony. These hopes, however,
were not realized. A new reactionary
movement disappointed all hopes, and
all the promises made to the Russian
people in 1905 and 1906 were com-
pletely forgotten. This blow was es-
pecially hard for Ukrainians.

Nor were the Austrian Ukrainians
spared the most cruel disillusionings
in their turn. They saw their chances of
improving their condition disappear as
the hope of a solution of the Ukrainian
problem in Russia faded away. Polish
domination lost none of its rigors.
Moreover, the Government, not wish-
ing to quarrel with the Poles, stipu-
lated for a compromise between them
before they would promise any am-
elioration in Ukrainian conditions.
Under Governmental pressure and in
spite of the opposition of Ukrainian
opinion, a compromise was brought
about at the beginning of 1914, on the
basis of a reform in the law concern-
ing the elections to the Galician Land-
tag. This arrangement soon proved
itself to be insecure.

Under the blow of the survival of
the old aspirations and the disillusionings
they had received there arose a party
in the Ukraine who wished to at-
tempt once again the fight for the
independence of the country. Such
hopes which are found in the associa-
tions of the nationalist youth at the
end of the nineteenth century awoke
once again with renewed energy in
spite of the ill-luck which had always
hitherto pursued them. But the
majority of educated Ukrainians only
see in such aspirations a Utopia whose
realization would bring about a polit-
ical cataclysm.

Since it has been shown that the
position of the Russian Ukrainians
has no attractions for their Austrian
brethren, while on the other hand the
lot of the Austrian Ukrainians gov-
erned by the Poles does not seem at
all enviable to the Russian Ukra-
inians, the educated classes of both
Ukraines have come to the conclusion
that it is preferable to strive for a
broad administrative autonomy suit-
able to both monarchies, without
having recourse to extreme measures.

Correspondence

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I am, Yours sincerely,
(sd.) David Henderson, Lt. Gen.
President.

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Editorial Note

The article "Problems That Con-
front Us" in yesterday's CHINA PRESS
should have been credited to The
New York Times.



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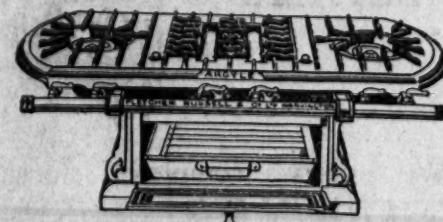
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Strange Sights On The Border Of Sleep :- By Garrett P. Serviss

"Every night when I am almost asleep I seem to see the most wonderful scenes, consisting of a great many figures and pretty colors. What is the cause?—C. G."

What you see are the "hypnagogic figures" or "hypnagogic illusions," first systematically described by a French psychologist, Alfred Maury. They are probably much more common than might be supposed from the rarity of reference to them. However, in most cases they are not very conspicuous or striking phenomena, which accounts for their going unnoticed.

I myself was not aware that I could see them until after my attention had been called to the matter, and I do not often see them. They have been associated by Andrew Lang with the visions seen by "crystal gazers." But I am not aware that any attempt has been made to use them as a means of prying into the future, or of un-

covering mysteries, as is the case with "crystal gazing."

The colors of which you speak would, in themselves, suggest some special influence upon the brain, such as that of mesal, which, it is said, produces visions in which geometric or architectural shapes or figures are presented with a brilliant display of colors. Ordinarily the attention of the person who possesses the power of hypnagogic vision is attracted by human faces which seem to appear and pass rapidly before him, some times singly, sometimes in a crowd and sometimes in a kind of procession.

The faces are not those of friends or relatives, but usually are entirely strange to the seer—products of the imagination, although never, or at any rate, rarely, fantastic or bizarre. Spiritualists, of course, regard them as the faces of "disembodied spirits" visiting or attending upon the person to whom they appear.

Their association with the sleeping and dreaming state of the brain is clearly indicated by the moment of their appearance, which is just before the instant when consciousness is lost in slumber. But it is possible to allow the brain to sink to that point and yet to retain sufficient control over it to rouse it again and thus to fix the hypnagogic visions, as it were, by a pin of waking memory. Sometimes the visions are seen when the subject is awakening from sleep. Indeed, there are persons who can see them by simply closing the eyes and allowing the mind to lapse into a receptive state. It seems evident that they are only impressions made by unconscious brain action on the cells of the brain that are connected with vision. That, I confess, does not offer a fundamental explanation, but, at least, it excludes the suggestion of anything supernatural about the phenomena.

It is very interesting to recall, in connection with the subject of hypnagogic vision, some curious remarks of Edgar Allan Poe concerning the ecstatic fancies that came to him when he was passing through "the border ground of the dominion of sleep." These are to be found in his "Marginalia," Section LXI.

Poe begins by combatting the ordinary assumption that there are thoughts which cannot be expressed in words. "For my part," declares Poe, "I have never had a thought which I could not set down in words with even more distinctness than

that with which I conceived it." Then he goes on to say: "There is, however, a class of fancies of exquisite delicacy which are not thoughts and to which, as yet, I have found it absolutely impossible to adapt language. I use the word fancies at random and merely because I must use some word; but the idea commonly attached to the term is not even remotely applicable to the shadows of shadows in question. They seem to me rather psychal than intellectual. They arise in the soul (albeit how rarely) only at its epochs of most intense tranquillity—when the bodily and mental health are in perfection—and at those mere points of time where the confines of the waking world blend with those of the world of dreams. I am aware of these 'fancies' only when I am upon the very brink of sleep, with the consciousness that I am so."

He continues by saying that the "fancies have in them a pleasurable ecstasy as far beyond the most pleasurable of the world of wakefulness, or of dreams, as the heaven of the Northman theology is beyond its hell," and further on he describes the "absoluteness of novelty" in these "psychal impressions," in which "there is really nothing even approximate in character to impressions ordinarily received. It is as if the five senses were supplanted by five myriad others alien to mortality."

Later in the same article, after describing his experiments, Poe declares that he does not altogether despair of embodying in words at least enough of the fancies in question to convey to certain classes of intellect a shadowy conception of their character. But apparently he

never succeeded, for, as far as I am aware, he has made no further reference to the subject.

The locus in time to which Poe refers his psychic phenomena, viz., the verge of sleep, suggests for them an origin similar to that of hypnagogic visions. Perhaps I may be allowed to add an experience of my own which I had when a boy and long before any writings of Poe or any speculations of psychologists were known to me. My phenomena lay distinctly in the land of dreams, and not merely on its border. I used at intervals to dream of a certain locality where a wonderful fair was being held (I may have got the idea from hearing my mother read the description of "Vanity Fair" in the "Pilgrim's Progress"), and there were scenes and objects shown at this fair which threw me into ecstasies of delight and which I felt at the time, even in my dreaming, were beyond the power of any words to describe.

They seemed to me things transcending all the possibilities of human life. My pleasure in them was so great that I often longed to have that dream again, although it never came except in its own good time, and when it did recur I was often aware of its approach while in the midst of another dream, and the good news, so to speak, filled me with the most exquisite sensations.

I have not had that dream for many years, but I remember it as one of the greatest joys of my childhood. I will add, in a sentence, that it seems probable to me now that the entire dream was a transfiguration of scenes and suggestions in Bunyon's story. But it did not seem to me so then.

Little Bobbie's Pa :- By William F. Kirk

This is the most Artick winter which I have ever saw since I was a young geser, sed Pa.

That is choice langwidge which you are using in front of your young son, sed Ma. You are going to make Bobby slangy, Ma sed, if you don't git wise to yourself.

I never think, sed Pa. When I am all excited, like about this freezing wether, I am liable to spill sum loose chatter, but mostly I try to spiel cor- rock in front of my son, sed Pa. I sent that a true saying? sed Pa. I suppose so, sed Ma. How cold it is without.

How cold it is without coal, you prubly mean, sed Pa. There is sum-

thing wrong about this coal situation wich needs stratenating out. I beleieve I will have to talk a run oaver to Washington, Pa sed, & have a littel talk with them Seekret Servis men. My long years of experience as a detektiv, sed Pa, will help me to ferret out them weasels wich is overcharging the nashun for coal.

There has got to be a stop put to this, sed Pa. This winter reeminds me of the winter I first saw you, sed Ma. You calm to call on me in a sleigh wich you hired at a livery, sed Ma. You looked reel hansom wen you jumped out of that sleigh, sed Ma, & calm running up the steps to our front door. I reemember you were smooking a big black cigar, sed Ma.

Them was brite and butifol days, sed Pa. I never cared in them days how much munny I paid for my cigars. Now, sed Pa, I have to smook my pipe most of the time. I bet you was glad to see me wen I used to cum calling on you, sed Pa. I used to always have a cheery smile in them days. How littel does Youth know about the wallops wich wait around the corner, sed Pa. But you are a much moar charming man now than you was in yure young days, sed Ma. You have wore off the ruff edges & dress better &

talk smother now, sed Ma, smother & moar. You were kind of bashful & reeling wen I first knew you, sed Ma. & you had no conceit.

I have never had any conceit, sed Pa. I realize my ability, but I never speak of it now any moar than I did then. Do you reemember the time yure old gent went out with me to a Elk's Convenshun, sed Pa. He didnt cum hoam for two days & yure mother was kind of cold to me for a long time after that. Speaking of cold wether, sed Pa, this cold spell we are having now aint anything to the cold looks I got from yure deer mother after that a Elk's Convenshun.

Father always had the hart of a boy, sed Ma. He liked a good time all his life. He was a good deal like Bobbie's deer father in that respect, sed Ma. But cold wether or not, deer, she sed to Pa, our harts are warm & brite with luv & understanding. I do not intend to do a thing this whole year, sed Ma, wich will bring you any pane, she sed to Pa.

That is fine, sed Pa. I was jest going to ask you if I cud go to a wres-ling match at Hooper's Hang-out, sed Pa. A Terribul Turk is going to wressel a Sensitiv Swede to- nite, sed Pa, & all the boys will be there.

No, sed Ma, the next time these two charming persons meet, sed Ma, you may go, but tonite there is going to be a littel whist gainn rite

here at hoam, the company will be cumming most any minnit.

I see, sed Pa, this year is going to be jest like any old year, after all. It reeminds me of what Shakes- peer rote, sed Pa: The yeers roll by, Sum wild, sum tame, Tho a married guy They're all the same.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Inaba Maru	Mar. 3
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 13
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
Monmouthshire	Jan. 20
For Liverpool	
Kawachi Maru	Feb. 17
Takkybus	Jan. 24
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	
Matoppo	Dec. 3
For San Francisco	
Ecuador	Mar. 7
Korea Maru	Mar. 13
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 23
For Tacoma	
Justin	Mar. 10
For Seattle	
Fushimi Maru	Mar. 17
Suwa Maru	Feb. 17
For Vancouver	
Harold Dollar	Feb. 28
Key West	Feb. 21

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It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel Murray & Co. in their report for week ending March 21, write as follows:—

Local Market: The improvement which began last week has been more than maintained, with the result that there is now far more enquiry and prices have advanced very considerably in almost every line of piece goods. Also speculative purchasing has been stimulated and there has been a brisk paying up for goods, although this has not always meant that delivery from godown has been taken. News from Newchwang is good, the late arrivals have been well received and there is a demand for more.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Meyer and Measor have just received the following advice:—

The Rubber Auction at Singapore this week showed prices of \$97 to \$94 per picul for Pale Crepe and \$88 to \$84 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. are in receipt of a telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on Wednesday March 20, 1918, as follows:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$88 per picul equivalent to 1s. 9½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$94 per picul equivalent to 2s. 6d. in London.

Demand is good think it is only temporary, offered 974 tons sold 733 tons.

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Every description of international banking business transacted. Acceptances given against shipments of merchandise. Bills of exchange negotiated and collected. Drafts and letters of credit issued. Interest allowed on balances. Imports and exports financed.

We invite correspondence in regard to commercial banking transactions anywhere in North America

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 22, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 109 = Tls. 91.74

@ 72.9 = Mex. \$125.54

Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tls. 72.65

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 373

Star Silver 268

Copper Cash per tael 1808

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/5½d. = Tls. 4.48

exch. @ 72.9 = Mex. \$6.15

Peking Bar

Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 44½d.

Bank Rate of Discount 6%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s. 7%

4 m-s. 7%

6 m-s. 7%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68

Consols 110

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/5½

Demand 4/5½

India nominal T.T. 310½

Paris T.T. 609

Demand 610

New York T.T. 106½

Demand 106½

Hongkong T.T. 48½

Japan T.T. 234

Batavia T.T. 234

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/7½d.

London 4 m-s. Docy. 4/7½d.

London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/8d.

London 6 m-s. Docy. 4/8½d.

Paris 4 m-s. 687

New York 4 m-s. 110½

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/21 £1

" 1 @ 57½ = Francs 6.41

" 0.89 @ 100½ Gold \$1

" 1 @ 51½ Yen 2.17

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.55

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, March 22, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Telephones Tls. 78.50

Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.70

Unofficial

H'kong & Shanghai Banks \$577.50

New Engineering Tls. 15.00

Telephones Tls. 78.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, March 22, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Country Club 6% deba. Tls. 80.00 cash

New Engineering Works @ Tls. 15.00 cash

BAR SILVER

London, March 19.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43½d. Firm.

Limited supplies.

Previous quotation, London, March 18.

Bar Silver Spot: 43½d. Small supplies. China buying America.

LICHNOWSKY MEMO IS RED RAG TO REICHSTAG

Vice-Chancellor Explains It As Actuated By Diplomat's Egoistic Estimate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 20.—Messages from Berlin state that the memorandum written by Count Lichnowsky, defending his policy when German Ambassador in London at the time of the declaration of war which was cabled on the 15th, was discussed in the Main Committee of the Reichstag on the 16th.

Vice-Chancellor von Payer said that Count Lichnowsky, in the course of a statement to the German Chancellor on the previous day, said that the memorandum was intended only for his family archives. He showed it, on the assurance of absolute secrecy, to a few of his political friends and he deeply regretted the vexatious indiscretion whereby it had been circulated more widely.

Vice-Chancellor von Payer added that Count Lichnowsky had resigned his rank as an ambassador and, as obviously he had only been guilty of imprudence, no further steps could be taken against him.

Herr von Payer proceeded to contradict some of Count Lichnowsky's assertions, declaring that the key to Count Lichnowsky's mistakes and false conclusions regarding the events before the war was probably Count Lichnowsky's overestimate of his own services and his hatred of those who had not recognised his achievement as he expected. Herr von Payer declared that the entire memorandum was penetrated by striking veneration of foreign diplomats especially the British, who Count Lichnowsky described in a truly affectionate manner, and by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen. The result was that Count Lichnowsky frequently regarded Germany's most zealous enemies as her best friends because they were personally on good terms with him. The aim of the memorandum was obvious: namely, to show how much better and more enlightened Count Lichnowsky's policy was and how he could have assured peace for the Empire if his policy had been followed.

Small Blaze Occurs In Foreign Residence

Defective Flue Causes Outbreak In Home Of Mr. W. H. Griffiths

Fire caused by a defective flue caused some slight damage to the home of Mr. W. H. Griffiths, 143 Bubbling Well Road, shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The blaze was discovered by Mr. Griffiths, who smelt the smoke, and was found to be above the ceiling on the first floor. He called the staff from his shop, which adjoins, to help remove the furniture and fight the outbreak, phoning meanwhile for the Brigade. The No. 7 Company soon checked the advance of the flames by pulling down some of the ceiling and partition and using hand-pumps and a line of small hose. The blaze was the third of the day, the other calls being a chimney fire at 35 of Burkill Road at 11.26 a.m., and a fence which became alight at 4.04 p.m. at 2 Wuchow Road, a silk flature. These bring the total calls for the year up to 102.

London Rubber Market

London, March 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 6½d. Paid.

April to June: 2s. 7d. Sellers.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

Previous quotation, London, March 18.

Spot: 2s. 5½d. Paid.

April to June: 2s. 7½d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Fully Steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, March 19.—Today's metal prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B. 1 s. 6 d.

f. o. b. (Nom.) 110 5 0

American Electrolytic 99 90%

Copper f. o. b. 125 0 0

Lead L. R. c. i. f. per ton. Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (net) 29 0 0

Quicksilver, Second hand Ex

Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Ex

tra in bulk) (Nom.) 26 10 0

Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London

or Liverpool (less ¼%) Nominal

Standard Tin (Cash) 320 0 0

Spelter (only soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0

Galvanised Sheet 24 Gauge

f. o. b. 26 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 319 0 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, March 19.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for 8-8 154

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 27.50

T.T. on London at New York \$34.76½

Bar Silver (Spot) 43½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of Discount 3½%

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good 30.82d.

Fair Sakellaris 30.82d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal 18.02d.

Cotton: Goodmiddling American 24.42d.

Plantation Rubber March (paid) 2s. 6½d.

Deliveries China Silk 109 bales

Deliveries Canton Silk 14 "

Deliveries Japan Silk 172 "

Tone of Tea Market: Nothing doing.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

MARGUERITE CLARK

in

"THE CRUCIBLE"

FIVE PARTS

AND

OTHER NEW FILMS

Matinee Today at 4 P.M.

SHOWING

"THE CRUCIBLE"

Matinee on Sunday at 3.15

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By Special Request

Sunday afternoon at 3.15

Second Historical Concert

BY

MIROVITCH—PIASTRO

PROGRAMME

Mozart:—Sonata for Piano and Violin, No. 10

Haydn:—Sonata for Piano

Beethoven:—Concerto D. Major for Violin

Beethoven:—Sonata Appassionata for Piano

Booking at Moutrie's:

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

NOTICE

The next (third) concert will be given on Saturday, March 30, at 9.15 p.m.

Director: A. Strok.

AMUSEMENTS

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Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.

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The booking for Monday nights

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3.—Miss ASTER-ERICKSEN..... Operatic Songs

4.—Mr. & Mrs. DORIS..... Duet and Dances.

5.—Miss NINA FLORIE..... Dancer.

6.—Miss MORIE CEPT..... Dancer

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Manager.

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Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hanoi, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O/Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

61 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China,
Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund H\$240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H\$40,000.

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.68
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dainy, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1855.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Rangoon, Calcutta, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Changchun, Lyons, Shanghai, Dainy, Manila, Seattle, Hankow, Mukden, Singapore, Harbin, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hongkong, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honolulu, New York, Tokio, Kaiyuan, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00
Reserve \$10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 500,000
Reserve Fund 862,500

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Branches:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund Guilders 11,595,461 (about 1966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Penang, Teluk-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office.

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.
Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,250 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 500,000
Reserve Fund 862,500

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Branches:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 2,800,000
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business: In General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3535 General Office.

行銀字中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1914
Head office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohang, Haueh, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingtau.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. EAR, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports,	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.10
Hongkong and Canton ..	Tenyo maru	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong ..		15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton ..	Tenyo maru	14.00	..	13.00	..	15.00	14.30
Chefoo and Newchwang ..	Felching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Poochow ..	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin ..	Tai-shan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Ningpo ..		..	18.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports,	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.10
Monday, Mar. 25.							
Russia via Siberia,	*Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Russia via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'akki, Honolulu, Canada, U. Kingdom & Europe v. U.S.A.		15.30	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'ope v. Suez		17.00	19.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports,	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..		17.30	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, Mar. 26.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	20.00	..	..	..	21.00	20.30
Japan Ports ..	Chikusen maru	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Wharfedale, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Fenstien	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Sunning	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong ..		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Wharfedale, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Tsingtau, Manchuria & Dainy	Sakaki maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Antung ..	Kweilin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang ..	Paoting	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, Mar. 27.							
Russia via Siberia,	*Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Russia via Siberia (F. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Mar. 28.							
Japan & America via Moji	Chikusen maru	..	17.00	..	..	21.00	..
Japan ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, Mar. 29.							
N'akki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 24	11:00	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
25	11:00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
26	11:00	San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
27	11:00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	11:00	San Francisco	Tony maru	Jap.	Alexander
29	11:00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	11:00	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	11:00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 28	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	11:00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Pana	Rus.	E. Y. F.
31	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	11:00	Kobe	Kanama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shikoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	11:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyomaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
London etc.	Kitsuo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 28	11:00	A.M. Amoy & Hongkong	Kwanlee	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	11:00	Hongkong direct	Kiangtun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	11:00	A.M. Foochow	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
31	11:00	A.M. Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	11:00	A.M. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin Feking	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	11:00	Hongkong & Canton	Fenatun	Br.	B. & S.
3	11:00	Hongkong & Canton	Sumin	Br.	B. & S.
4	11:00	A.M. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	11:00	A.M. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
6	11:00	A.M. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	11:00	A.M. Foochow, Kailung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
8	11:00	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 28	11:00	A.M. Newchwang via Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	11:00	A.M. Tientsin & Dairen	Talshun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	11:00	A.M. Newchwang via Chefoo	Fenatun	Br.	B. & S.
31	11:00	A.M. Chinwangtao	Singun	Br.	B. & S.
1	11:00	A.M. Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
2	11:00	A.M. Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	11:00	A.M. Antung	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
4	11:00	A.M. Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
5	11:00	A.M. Vladivostok	Fuma	Rus.	E. Y. F.
6	11:00	A.M. Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
7	11:00	A.M. Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
8	11:00	A.M. Tientsin & Dairen	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 28	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
29	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
1	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Longwe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Yohseng maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
5	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
6	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
7	11:00	M.N. Wuhu, Kinkiang & Hankow	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Agent	berth
Mar 28	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	2888	Chi.	B. & S.	ONCW
29	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	2888	Chi.	N. Y. K. Co.	ONCW
30	Foochow	Hsin Feking	1886	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLTY
31	Foochow	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
1	Hankow	Yohseng maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. Mellin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru, Captain S. Honjo, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohseng Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, the

26th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Loongwe, tons 2,925 Capt. F. Indelton, will leave on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 249. Freight Tel. No. 250.

WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Luoyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG AND HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohseng Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, the

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 25, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantung, Captain Mestrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on April 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

DAIREN AND TIENSIN.—The Str. Talshun, Captain Westerlund, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Felching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Pootung, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Wednesday, March 27, daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantung, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on April 4, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on April 7, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 23, Mar. 2

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7

For Foochow and Keelung

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235

Men-of-War In Port

Section Date From Name Flag and Rating Tons Guns Men Commander

BVH APR. 23 Cruise Chivoda Jan g-b.

MMB APR. 23 Cruise D de Lagree Fr g-b.

CNWP APR. 23 Cruise Nightingale Br. g-b.

P&O APR. 23 Cruise Villalobos Am. g-b.

For passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Lucy, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tungting, Tungting, "Chungking" and "Wuchang"—sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

"The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking" are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30

S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 6

S.S. ECUADOR May 4

For Hongkong via Manila

S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30

S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 6

S.S. ECUADOR May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" .16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta

S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23

S.S. COLUSA June 12

For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu

S.S. COLUSA Apr. 6

S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

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AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 23, Mar. 2

For Hongkong

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The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCH

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY TEMPORARY Suspension of Passenger Bookings

Owing to the outbreak of Pneumonic Plague at Nanking, the booking of passengers to and from Nanking and Chinkiang and intermediate stations, and all through booking with Northern Railways is temporarily suspended.

The ordinary local service is running between Shanghai North and Chinkiang with the following exceptions:—

No. 3 up, Through Express, leaving Shanghai North at 7:55 a.m. and No. 10 down fast train leaving Chinkiang at 13:30 will be cancelled.

By Order,
The TRAFFIC MANAGER.
17236

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated expenditure for 1918, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,800,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable, in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1906. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VIII, IX and X are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 16, 1918. 17172

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND The American Chamber of Commerce

The American Association of China and The American Chamber of Commerce are arranging a tiffin to be given at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, March 26, at 12.30 p.m. in honor of the American Minister to China, the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch.

Members of both organizations are cordially invited. The price of the tiffin will be M.\$1.50.

In order that suitable seating arrangements may be provided it is requested that members desiring to attend notify the undersigned as soon as possible.

(Sgd.) A. S. GOLDSMITH,
Hon. Secretary,
American Association of China.
c/o The Astor House Hotel.
17244

Just Opened

PURITY BRAND Fresh Australian Creamery BUTTER \$1.00 per lb. pat.
M. J. B. Pure ground California COFFEE 95 cents a tin 1 lb. net.
R. V. SOLINA & CO.,
1, Broadway. 17251

TO LET: From April 1st, Route des Socurs, seven roomed, semi-detached house, four bedrooms, bathrooms, modern conveniences, Rent Tls. 80. Furniture, fixtures and everything necessary for house-keeping for sale. Owner returning home. No reasonable offer refused. Apply without delay Box No. 479, THE CHINA PRESS.

The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1918. 17131

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

BILL SMITH says:

"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR
BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION
ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931
Price of issue: Lire 86.50
Subscriptions are received by
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
up to the 25th of May, 1918.
17224

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.
PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.
When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:
Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The mask should be cut into three parts, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle part above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.
(Translation)
PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.
2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Offices.
3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.
4. Report all cases to the Health Offices where you will receive help and be told what to do.
5. Sick persons should be isolated.
6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.
7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.
8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.
9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.
10. Do not leave home: It is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
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Writing up to \$1,000 at \$20, up to \$2,000 at \$40

Tel. 4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Motor-Cyclists—
Know Your Speed
A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.



SERVICE STATION:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

Mr. Yue Ching Fong, manager of S. Yunn Chong, Coal Merchant, left this firm on 2 Moon 2 day, and is succeeded by Mr. Van Deh Chow. The business will continue the same as usual.

S. YUNN CHONG,
No. 12, Dixwell Road.

International Recreation Club

42nd Gymkhana Meeting

30th March and 1st April, 1918

Entries close at 6 p.m. on MONDAY, 25th March, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

17238

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening
Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.
Professor MANIKUS at the Piano.
New features this week.

Dinners served a la carte or Table d'Hote.

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.
Fresh Japanese Lobsters and Oysters always on hand.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.
Telephone No. 2510.

New Store !!!

JEWELLERY,

GOLD AND SILVER WARE, CURIOS, Etc.

No. 28 Broadway

(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17187

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks

\$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1133-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let a small cosy room facing South, with closed in verandah. Very suitable for the summer.

NEAR Country Club, to let, well-furnished double bedroom with board, facing south, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends also comfortable small room. Good table and service. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

17250 M.24.

25 DOLLARS monthly; large furnished attic room, separate bathroom and verandah, facing south, electric light and gas. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.

17236 M.23.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. Construction Foreman, American or Allied nationality, with experience in concrete work and general building construction. Permanent employment for the right man. Apply giving full details of former experience to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

17249 M.24.

WANTED: Experienced man (ally) to serve as assistant engineer for steam, electric plant in interior. Must understand operating engines, generators and pumps. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

17242 M.28.

WANTED: A British or an American gentleman, well-experienced in teaching work. Please apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

17243 M.24.

WANTED, Stenographer-typist for office; easy work and hours. State experience, salary wanted. Address to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

17218 M.24.

WANTED an American first-class engineer for an Auto Garage who is also able to bring an AI Chinese fitter. Applications together with terms and references to be sent to Neutral Garage, Tsingtau.

17202 M.24.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LADY desires to teach French. Would accept opportunity as travelling companion. Please apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

17198 M.24.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN couple desire one or two nicely furnished rooms and bath, with board. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

17239 M.26.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO: To let half of a furnished bungalow, facing sea, tennis court, large verandah. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

17237 M.31.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOREIGN helper in business is open for engagement. Previous experience. References. Please apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

17245 M.26.

EXPERIENCED foreign store salesman, energetic and of cordial disposition, desires position at any reasonable offer where future prospects are bright. Best recommendations. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

17245 M.26.

ENERGETIC American business man, possessing initiative, tact and judgment, is open for engagement in any suitable capacity. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

17215 M.28.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of English (American) desires position for fall term of 1918-19. Address to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

17205

YOUNG LADY returning to America in summer, wishes to go as companion to an elderly lady. References. Reply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

17205

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: A Smith premier typewriter, as good as new. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.

17246 M.24.

FOR SALE: Colt's automatic 45 cal. with holster and 80 rounds of ammunition. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

17247 M.24.

WANTED to buy gramophone records. Write particulars to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

17248 M.27.

AMERICAN Incubator (capacity 50 eggs) egg testing lamp, large imported brooder with thermometers for 60 chickens, never been used, the lot complete \$40. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

17240 M.24.

FOR SALE: One full-sized billiard table, only privately used, in excellent condition, with cues, balls, board, lights, etc. all complete, at Tls. 550. Price new, Tls. 1,200. For inspection, trial, apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

17231 M.23.

FOR SALE: One 5-seater touring-car, 4 cylinders, "Sunbeam," British made, in excellent condition; owner leaving shortly. For particulars, apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

17231 M.23.

FOR SALE: Indian motor-cycle, single-speed, twin-cylinder, Bosch Magneto, 7 h.p.; also side-car frame and spare wheel. Price \$300. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

17233 M.24.

FOR SALE: Comfortable houseboat, recently overhauled, 4 bunks, complete with sail, etc. and ready for immediate use. Offers wanted. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.

17230 M.24.

FOR SALE: One "Raby Indian" motor-cycle, single-cylinder, in good condition and perfect running order. Price cheap. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

17219 M.28.